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Hirasawa Symposium To Address Economic Issues

by Howard Fine
Student Correspondent

On October 11-13, Bates College will host the Hirasawa Symposium on economic issues concerning both the United States and Japan. Business leaders, scholars and diplomats from both countries will be participating in the symposium.

The Hirasawa Symposium will begin on Thursday evening, October 11, with a keynote address, titled "Learning from Japan," at 8:00 in the Chapel. Professor Ezra Vogel, from Harvard University, and the au-

thor of *Japan is Number One*, will deliver the speech. Two panels will meet on Friday, October 12, in Chase Lounge. The first, at 10:00 in the morning, will concentrate on "What Japan Has to Offer," while the second one, focusing on whether America can learn, will meet at 2:00 in the afternoon. On Saturday, October 13, there will be a summary discussion on the symposium at 10:00 am in the Schaeffer Theater.

The symposium is in honor of the late Kazushige Hirasawa, who graduated from Bates in 1936, and

was the broadcast journalist with NHK (Japan's national broadcasting television network). He was also the editor-in-chief of *The Japan Times*. Hirasawa, also actively involved in the formation of Japan's postwar government, sought to encourage increased understanding between Japan and the United States, and it is in this spirit, carried on by his widow, Asaka Hirasawa, that this symposium is being held.

The idea of a symposium on U.S.—Japan relations originated

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Students, But Not Birnbach, Came Across Well in "Today Show" Segment

by Julie Vallone
Senior Reporter

It was a bright Wednesday morning, just past 8:30, as members of the Bates College community flocked to nearby television sets in dorm rooms and lounges all over campus. Their dials were set at the NBC network, and as Bates alumnus Bryant Gumbel's smiling face appeared on their screens, all curiously awaited the moment at which their small, remote Maine liberal arts col-

lege would achieve national recognition on the ever popular "Today Show."

All at once, the faces of the Bates football team appeared on the screen, followed by a few short shots of the campus, one or two minutes of Lisa Birnbach interviewing Bates students on the steps of Hathorn Hall, a short interview with Dean of Admissions William Hiss, and finally, a reappearance of the football team chanting a song of questionable qual-

ity, evidently designed to draw a snicker from Gumbel and his co-hosts. No one needed remain crammed before the TV for long, as the segment lasted less than five minutes. Yet, despite its brevity, the program left an array of impressions of Bates students, faculty and administration alike.

"I think the show did a better job portraying a liberal arts college than it did Bates," said viewer Jamie Ervin, '87. "I don't think it showed much of the diversity at Bates."

Ervin said she thought NBC could have used more of the time showing different aspects of the school, namely more of the campus, more of the students and more professors.

Rebecca Corrie, Instructor in Art History, said she would also have liked to see more of the campus environment in the segment. She was, nonetheless, impressed by the stu-

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Only 40% Turnout

Mondale, Mitchell Capture Mock Election

By Julie Vallone
Senior Reporter

The ballots were counted, the results tallied. In this case, it was the Democrats who emerged victorious. Walter F. Mondale had captured 57 percent of the campus presidential ballot, with 333 votes to President

Ronald Reagan's 252.

A "small but enthusiastic" crowd gathered in Chase Hall Tuesday night to await the outcome of the "Mock Election" which had been sponsored that day by the Bates Democrats. Before announcing results, club president Jamie Merisotis drew attention to the fact that only 40 percent of the campus had voted, and that the voting was held for only 3 1/2 hours (as compared to the 14 hour voting session used in national elections).

Along with the presidential results came the announcement of a 474 to 73 vote in favor of the equal rights amendment, a 261 to 213 (55 percent to 45 percent) vote victory for Libbey Mitchell over Republican Senator Robert Cohen, and a 67 to 33 percent vote opposed to the minimum drinking age being set at 21.

"Well, I'm elated," said Mark Payne, '85, in response to the election outcome. "I think it shows that there are a lot of Bates students who can see through the gloss and superficiality of Reagan's presidency; who can see that the Reagan recovery is a short term recovery, an unfair recovery, and came as a result of the most severe recession since the depression."

Paul Rosenthal, vice president of the Bates Democrats, said the results surprised him.

"I thought the vote would have been closer and in Ronald Reagan's favor. The results don't seem to be in synch with national polls, but I think the reason why is that many students here have a distaste for Reagan, and don't know Mondale enough to have a distaste for him."

Rosenthal added that he thought the results might also have been influenced by the Nuclear Arms Colloquium held last year at Bates, which, he said, "got people thinking about an issue that Ronald Reagan doesn't fare well at."

One senior woman said she had not expected the Equal Rights Amendment vote to turn out as it did.

"Bates has become less conservative that it used to be," she said. "I think that if there had been a mock ballot for the ERA four years ago, it would not have been passed."

Although the ballot used did not include an "other" blank in the presidential vote section, several participants nonetheless expressed their own presidential preferences. These included Bill the Cat and Opus (from the *Bloomsbury* comic strip), Senator Edward Kennedy, Mickey Mouse, Bugs Bunny, and Fred Dockery, '86.

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Libbey Mitchell, Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate in Maine, spoke before a crowded audience in Skelton Lounge yesterday afternoon. Mitchell concentrated on nuclear issues and PAC contributions. Photo by J.C. Gaudio.

Whitaker Receives Grant to Study Immunology

A faculty member at Bates College has received a major research grant from the National Science Foundation which may lead to breakthroughs in the control of allergies, viruses and cancers, the college announced today.

R. Blake Whitaker, Jr., assistant professor of biology, has been awarded a two-year grant of \$108,908 to examine T-lymphocyte antigen receptors, key but little understood components in the important field of immunology.

Lymphocytes, or white blood cells, are responsible for the body's immune responses, particularly in regard to allergies, the rejection of organ transplants, and resistance to

disease.

Despite intense study, scientist still do not know how a lymphocyte subpopulation, called T-cells, interacts with B-cells to control and carry out essential functions, such as directing the action of B-cells against certain bacteria or viruses.

Dr. Whitaker is examining this interaction through an unusual method of staining the T-cells with the chemical NAPTaurine. By doing so, the T-cell receptor will be caught "red-handed" and be available for isolation and study, he explained.

"Long-range benefits of this research may result in the elimination of allergies, simplification of organ

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The semi-annual Clambake last weekend was a picturesque time for those in attendance. More photos, page 9. Photo by J.C. Gaudio.

Bhagwan Sect Draws Criticism, Violence

SALEM, Ore. (AP) -- Fears that the influx of homeless people from around the nation to Rajneeshpuram may lead to violence in Wasco County prompted state, federal and local officials to meet behind closed doors to discuss the situation.

"We want to make sure nobody gets hurt in the rising tensions," Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer said after the Wednesday meeting.

He said problems have been mounting since disciples of Indian guru Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh began bringing busloads of "street people" into Rajneeshpuram.

Critics of the Rajneeshes say that the guru's disciples are planning to register the 1,000 or so homeless people as voters to seize control of Wasco County in the Nov. 6 election.

The Rajneeshes have denied that, but Rajneeshpuram Mayor Swami Krishna Deva told KEZI-TV in Eugene Wednesday night that many of the new arrivals are registering to vote because they are upset over the controversy surrounding them.

Deva said that the homeless came to Rajneeshpuram with voting "the last thing on their minds" but now they want to help their benefactors by voting in the November election.

Deva added that another 1,500 people who have come to the group's ranch as part of the Rajneesh Buddha Field Experience Humanities Program are planning to register to vote in Oregon.

Rep. Wayne Fawbush, D-Hood River, has said that the more than 2,500 potential new voters could be the margin of victory for some

Wasco County candidates in the election.

Meanwhile, a group opposing Rajneesh is organizing more than 1,000 residents from throughout Oregon to travel to Wasco County to cast ballots to keep the guru's followers from dominating the government.

Joanne Boies, a spokeswoman for the group, said Wednesday that the residents expect to be arrested for violating state election laws by voting in a jurisdiction in which they have no permanent residence.

Voting in a district "without the intention of making it the person's home" is a felony, state elections director Ray Phelps said.

Frohnmayer said that among other things discussed at the meeting, which was not announced publicly beforehand, was how to coordinate various agencies in the event of serious trouble at Rajneeshpuram.

"We're working in an environment where we may have to move quickly," Frohnmayer said in an interview. "Because of that, we want

to know who to reach and what their jurisdiction is."

"The level of public concern and anger has increased in quantum leaps" in the county and around the state since the homeless began arriving in Wasco County, he said.

Frohnmayer last week asked the U.S. Justice Department to send in observers for the election in the county to make sure there are no problems. He said Wednesday he hasn't gotten a response yet.

Lawmakers Act on Terrorism

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Congress moved Wednesday to approve President Reagan's request for more money to fight terrorism, but some Democrats called for a State Department shakeup to punish officials responsible for security before last week's deadly explosion at the U.S. Embassy annex in Beirut.

"Maybe it is time to identify the people who are responsible for lapses in security and give them some other responsibilities," Rep. Stephen J. Solarz, D-N.Y., told department officials at a House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing.

Rep. Robert J. Torricelli, D-N.J., added, "I expect the president of the United States to put some people on the carpet, to say who is responsible, and to get rid of them" following last week's blast that killed 14 people, including two American servicemen.

But Ronald I. Spiers, undersecretary of state for management, said he is responsible for embassy security and added, "I am not looking for (people to) blame."

The committee gave unanimous

voice-vote approval to the administration's request for \$366 million to upgrade security at embassies and U.S. Information Agency posts throughout the world.

The committee also approved legislation authorizing the government to offer rewards of up to \$500,000 for information about terrorists. Similar legislation was approved Tuesday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, to which this bill was also referred, coupled it with legislation giving U.S. law enforcement authorities and courts broader jurisdiction over aircraft sabotage and hostage-taking.

Later in the day, the House approved a compromise defense plan that slashes billions of dollars from President Reagan's budget and puts off further production of the MX missile until both the House and Senate have a chance to kill it next spring.

The voice vote sent the final version of the defense authorization bill back to the Senate. That chamber was expected to send the bill to Reagan before the weekend.

Reagan Anti-Crime Bill Passed

WASHINGTON (AP) -- A parliamentary "coup" by House Republicans that revived most of President Reagan's anti-crime package confronted Democrats with a vote that was "very, very difficult to dodge."

The anti-crime measures were added to an omnibus money bill by a 243-166 vote Tuesday night, on a GOP motion that left shocked Democrats with two choices: support Reagan or oppose crime bills with an election approaching.

Only hours before, Democratic leaders had won a 218-174 procedural vote that kept the crime pro-

visions out of the catchall money bill -- and appeared to doom them for the year.

The overall bill passed 316-91 and went to the Senate.

The anti-crime provisions were identical to a 46-part bill that passed the Senate 91-1 in February. But House Democratic leaders including Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. and Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. ignored major parts of the package and substituted their own program.

The Reagan measures would eliminate parole in federal cases and allow the imprisonment of dangerous

defendants awaiting trial in federal court. They would provide for more uniform sentences and place the burden in insanity defense cases on the defense. Drug dealers would face stiffer fines and loss of their assets.

Rep. Dan Lungren, R-Calif., who offered the motion to include the Reagan package in the money bill, said the turnaround was possible because the second attempt was "a straight up or down vote" on the crime measures -- not a procedural vote.

"Members couldn't have explained" a vote against crime legislation to their constituents, Lungren said.

World News in Summary

Bomb Explosions Rock N.Y. City

Two bombs have exploded in the past day in the New York City area -- with the latest one at a Union Carbide facility in Tarrytown, N.Y. The police say they have reports that damage is extensive, although there were no injuries in the Wednesday night blast.

A group called Guerrilla Resistance claims responsibility for Wednesday's other explosion, which caused no injuries when it damaged South Africa's consulate in New York. A caller to a news agency says the action was to protest South Af-

rica's human rights violations.

Bush's finances have been placed.

The Soviet Union's foreign affairs analysts will begin to get an up-front look on Thursday at this country's presidential campaign. The Soviet foreign minister will be meeting with Democrat Walter Mondale one day before President Reagan meets with Andrei Gromyko.

When Reagan meets with Gromyko on Friday, he'll be continuing a discussion that began with the Russian envoy and Secretary of State Shultz on Wednesday. That meeting, as one senior U.S. official describes it, took place in a calm and thoughtful atmosphere. Gromyko says the talks were widening.

Stung by disclosures of \$7,622 coffeepots and over-priced aircraft armrests, the Pentagon said Wednesday its own investigators have uncovered 17,000 cases of waste and fraud since 1981 but acknowledged even those may represent only the tip of the iceberg. "I keep turning over rocks and every rock I turn over I find new things," Joseph H. Sherick, the Defense Department's inspector general, said at a 70-minute Pentagon news conference on his battle against fraud and waste in military procurement.

Vice President George Bush, saying Wednesday he wants to "end the questioning" about his finances, will release "essential information" of his income taxes for the three years he has served in the Reagan administration. The sudden reversal from Bush's earlier stand came after his attorney, Dean Burch, met with the chief of the Office of Government Ethics, David Martin, to see whether information could be revealed under terms of the blind trust in which

Tropical storm Isidore slowly picked up strength Wednesday 120 miles southeast of Miami, churning up high seas and packing winds gusting up to 50 mph as it moved toward the Florida coast. Gale warnings were posted along the Florida coast from Cape Canaveral to Key West as the ninth tropical storm of the 1984 Atlantic hurricane season was born Wednesday. The storm brought heavy rain to the Bahamas, but caused no serious damage.

A moderate earthquake shook a large section of northern California on Wednesday, triggering an emergency shutdown of the Bay Area Rapid Transit system and swaying buildings here. The 1:46 p.m. PDT quake, measuring about 4.6 on the Richter scale and centered 6 miles east of San Jose, was felt from a region stretching from San Jose to San Francisco and as far inland as Modesto and Stockton, according to the U.C. Seismographic Station in Berkeley.

A House committee has unanimously approved President Reagan's request for \$366 million to upgrade security at U.S. embassies around the world. The money will also be used to improve security at U.S. Information Agency posts.

A House committee has approved President Reagan's election year request to guarantee Social Security recipients a cost-of-living increase even if 1984 inflation doesn't exceed 3 percent. The increase would take effect in January.

Dateline: Lewiston

Man Found Dead in Androscoggin River

—A 33 year old Lewiston man was found dead on an island in the Androscoggin River. According to Medical Examiner Dr. Merrill S. F. Green, Claud Audet accidentally fell from the 37 foot high railroad trestle which connects Lewiston to Auburn. His body was discovered, lying face up on the rocks below by two Lewiston girls.

—While his mother shopped in Mark's Fast Foods on Route 196, two year old Daniel Bailey, unattended, released the emergency brake of the truck in which he was in. The 1970 truck rolled into a 1984 car, \$800 worth of damage being done. Jeannette Bishop, 74, married to the damaged car's owner, received minor hand injuries from the accident.

—"I'm lost" five year old Nicholas Lenahan told Mrs. Cindy Lavertu. The kindergartener had lost his way in dense woods near North Street in Mechanic Falls. After finding and following an old woods road, the boy came upon the Lavertu resi-

dence, and shortly afterward, was reunited with his family.

—Two local youths found an extensively damaged 1979 Honda that had been reported stolen from the Cooks Corner Cinema. Stephen Bard and Jerry Ritcheson, walking through the former's grandfather's gravel pit, discovered the destroyed auto. Apparently, the windows and headlights were shattered when the car crashed into a tree. Sand in the engine and many dents throughout the body were also reported.

—The unemployment rate in the Lewiston-Auburn area between July and August dropped drastically from 4,400 to 2,600, the lowest it has been since 1979. Officials attribute the improved rate to the return of textile workers from vacation and openings in other industries.

—Harold Patrick, vice president of Peoples Bank, was elected to the position of president of the Lewiston Auburn Area Chamber of Commerce. 26 Directors were also elected. They have planned to hold

their first meeting on October 19.

—Property along Lewiston and Elm Streets has recently been re-evaluated for tax purposes. Bill Van Tynan said that these property inspections do not change the value of the property yet, as that step comes later.

—A two-alarm fire in Danville claimed the life of 84 year old James Louis Keene and destroyed his home. Because the exact cause of Keene's death had not been determined, medical examiners were called to the scene. David Young, Keene's son-in-law who lives next door to the deceased, apparently saw smoke billowing from the building and called the fire department. The fire, still labeled as suspicious, spread quickly through the first floor, then hit the interior and exterior walls, and shortly thereafter engulfed the attic. "It was a stubborn fire to fight," stated Auburn Fire Chief Clifton Smith. The Danville Volunteer Fire Department Auburn Units responded.

Adjusting to the JYA Experience



St. Basil's Cathedral at Moscow's Red Square.

by Stephanie Leydon
Staff Reporter

Students seeking to vary a four year college education and experience a different culture are afforded the opportunity to study at universities throughout the world. Last year more than 50 Bates students studied at foreign universities for a semester or their entire Junior year through Junior Year Abroad (JYA) programs.

Brenda Bullock '85, who studied at the University of Seville in Seville, Spain, went mainly to strengthen her knowledge of the Spanish language and culture. She explained the benefits of studying abroad, "You do things that you never imagined you would do, and here you are at (age) 21, doing them."

Other returning JYA students echoed Bullock's sentiments. David Walsh '85, who studied at The Pushkin Institute of Russian Language in Moscow, encouraged people to go JYA. "There are not many other programs at such a good price unless you are student."

"This is the best opportunity... it is the only time in your life when you have no commitments (and can) just go," claimed Linda Tamkin, '85, who studied at a university in Caen in Normandy, France.

However, before a student can begin packing his bags, he must first be accepted in the JYA program. The program requires students to have a minimum average of 2.75 during freshman year. During the sophomore year a cumulative average of 2.75 and a 3.0 major average is expected.

If a student's grades do not meet these standards he may take a leave of absence (LOA) and use JYA resources to apply to schools independently. Assistant Direct of the JYA office, Linda Burke, explained that many students choose this option. However, only students in the JYA program are guaranteed financial aid.

Costs of foreign universities vary significantly. It is possible to find programs which are less expensive than Bates. According to Tamkin, traveling is also relatively inexpensive. "There are always bargains for students and cheap places to stay."

"It's never too early to start looking," advised Burke. Catalogues and video cassettes located in the JYA office offer students a glimpse of the

"overwhelming possibilities." Listings are provided of popular schools in: Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Greece, Belgium, India, and Tokyo. However, students are encouraged to research schools in other locations that interest them. Past students have studied in Africa, South America, and Australia.

Cultural Differences

Regardless of the country chosen, most students experience a form of culture shock. Bullock noticed "little everyday things" differed in Seville, including: poor sanitation and absence of washing machines and dryers.

Adapting to a foreign language also required work. Although she had studied Spanish for eight years, Bullock explained that before she became accustomed to the native accent, "it was exhausting to listen to a foreign language for a long time."

Tamkin noted that natives appreciated it when foreigners spoke French. Yet, she conceded that it was hard to "express yourself precisely."

Students discovered that more than language barriers separate different cultures. C.J. May '85, who spent last year at the Mandarin Daily News Language Institute in Taiwan, stated, "The Chinese people are more closed than Americans in some ways, and more open in others."

May explained that friends, regardless of sex, are often seen holding hands or walking arm in arm. However, the Chinese, "disapprove of public demonstrations of affection" between people who are romantically involved.

May described the hospitality of the Taiwanese, "They help foreigners... will take you out to dinner if you look lost... They make you feel like a true guest."

The friendliness of the Taiwanese contrasted sharply with the Russian culture. Walsh explained he spent a month in the Soviet Union before he befriended any residents. He explained that the Soviet government discourages intergrating with visitors. "Russians aren't supposed to be seen with foreigners." A law was recently passed in the Soviet Union which requires citizens to tell authorities if they are going to be with foreigners.

Although streets are filled with propaganda billboards, Walsh claimed, "The people ignore them

like Americans ignore commercials... The people hold certain ideas about certain things. They are generally logical, they know we're humans over here." Yet Walsh stressed the Soviets' paranoia of Americans. "They're scared of war... they lost 2.2 million people in World War II... Soviets are surrounded by American military bases."

Students were generally well received by native citizens, but did encounter some stereo-typing. Tamkin claimed the younger generation of Caen associated Americans with "gum, coca-cola, jeans, t-shirts... (and expected them to be) materialistic."

May claimed Taiwanese "like certain things about western culture, but despise our looseness and (lack of) morality... They classify Americans as selfish in some ways and disapprove of the idea of not taking care of parents."

Bullock also claimed the Spanish also criticized the structure of the

United States family. "The Spanish feel family should stay together. Children are brought up more independently in America."

The Learning Experience

Foreign school systems vary as much as foreign cultures. In Taiwan children attend single-sex schools and wear uniforms until they reach the university level. May claimed, "The university is the first time for a Taiwanese to get a boyfriend or girlfriend."

In Seville, Bullock experienced a "whole different attitude towards academics." The university is a five year system in which a student concentrates only on his major. However, many students don't receive any schooling after the age of 14 when they are legally allowed to leave school and work.

Walsh described Soviet schooling in rigorous terms. "Educationally the system of higher education is a lot more competitive. The Russian instructors played favorites which is a standard thing. Good workers are given praise."

Compared to Bates he found classes more demanding in terms of participation. He attended three 90 minute classes per day, five days each week.

Tamkin described a more lax system in France. "Academically it is not equivalent to Bates. French classes contain 200 people and the students smoke and talk during the lecture."

She claimed major learning experiences occurred outside the classroom. "I learned the importance of experimenting, of exposure and getting out of what feels secure and trying something new. Life and background make a big difference."

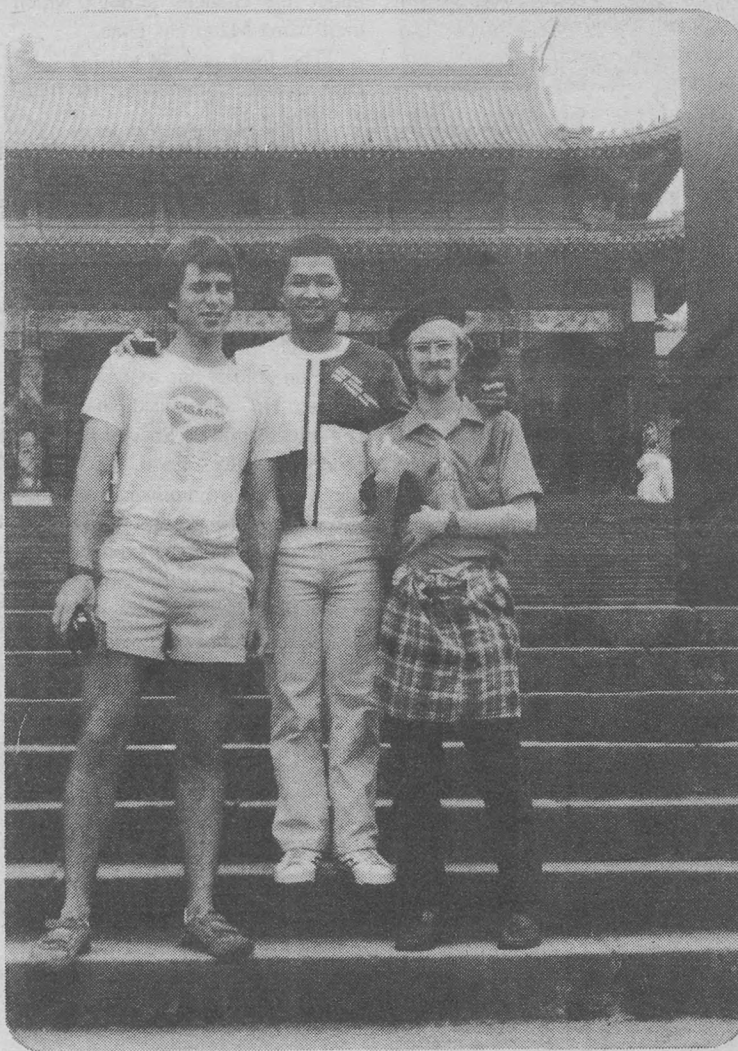
Bullock also learned of things beyond the realm of academics. "I learned how to tolerate things. I got rid of a lot of hang-ups about different ways of doing things."

May voiced similar discoveries. "I think I really learned that there is a lot of different ways I can be satisfied with my life. I could be happy living in a different culture."

Yet, he claimed, "I have American values and beliefs. Capitalism is better than communism. Things get done."

From his experience in a communist country Walsh learned "As a person, a lot about how Russians and other foreigners perceive America."

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Bates student C.J. May (left) with friends in Taiwan.



Senior David Walsh with family friends in the Soviet Union.

Changes Coming in Academic Computing

by Sean Ryan

Student Correspondent

There are many improvements being planned in the area of computers at Bates. The faculty task force looking into future academic computing needs has made several far ranging recommendations that will be implemented by the Computing Center. The recommendations, mainly dealing with microcomputers, will start to be carried out this year.

Perhaps the most ambitious of the proposals is the so-called Faculty Micro Project. Under this project, the Computing Center will distribute 20-25 micros among various faculty departments. The purpose of this project will be to allow the faculty to use micros for their classes and any other use they might have to decide whether or not there is a need or definite advantage to microcomputers.

A recommendation of the task force that is currently being built is the Microcomputers Laboratory in the Mathematics department. The lab will be controlled and operated by

the math department and will be under the direction of Robin Brooks, associate professor of mathematics. The lab will be used for teaching in upper level math courses. The microcomputers that are being installed are 'modular,' which means that they can be expanded and evolve into whatever it might be needed for.

Among the things the faculty task force considered was a program that many colleges such as Carnegie-Mellon, Clark, and Harvard have that requires all incoming freshmen to buy a certain computer from the school. The argument against this policy was "economy and necessity," according to Gordon Wilcox, director of the Computing Center. Besides the fact that such a program would in fact raise freshman tuition by at least a thousand dollars, it was not certain that there would be enough applications for them once they were installed.

"Some institutions have been in such a great rush to jump on the 'computer bandwagon' that they have bought a great number of computers with the hope that they will

find a use for them," commented Wilcox.

Also discussed was the possibility of buying microcomputers for students to use for word processing. "One view was that you don't buy a typewriter for a student so there's no need to buy a word processor. Some believe that students produce better work on a word processor, because there's more time in creative work and less in preparing text," Wilcox said.

The recommendation thus was that the Computing Center provide some capability for student word processing but not this year, since it already has so much else to do. Wilcox added that "we would like to raise some money for it first without having to add to the tuition."

Wilcox believes that the computer facilities at Bates are already very good. "We're way above average. We have a good computer system to start with, in terms of terminals and

power and applications. We're above average in the way in which we distribute the computing. We have a network that allows us to have terminals in all the academic buildings so a person who wants to use the computer can always find a terminal. We're also way above average in institutional involvement."

Wilcox also cited the fact that there are 400 different users a month on the Bates computer. This means that one third of the student body are using the computer at any one time.

Alumni Talk about Changes

by Laura C. Smith

Student Correspondent

"Really? How is he?" "So, what are you doing now?" "Boy, this place has really changed. Did you see Rand?"

Back-to-Bates weekend. Old friends meet and reminisce about the years they shared at Bates and they notice the changes through which their Alma Mater has gone.

"The food now is terrific," Ed Gibson, '44, commented. He men-

tioned with a look of disgust, "on Saturday nights we used to have beans; there's so much to eat now." The physical plan has also changed a great deal since his graduation, he said: The library, the athletic complex, and some of the dorms were not here then.

"Back in the 1960's, when everything was in turmoil, Bates held up its head high. Bates has always held it head high," Gibson added. "It still has the old Bates hello, though."

Mrs. Jean Dickson Kelley '39, cited some major changes since her graduation. For example, the male and female students never ate together, and women had to be in their dorms by 10pm on weeknights and occasionally 11pm on weekend evenings. She, like Gibson, noted the physical changes around campus. She said that the amount of campus activity has increased and that Bates is more well known now than it was in 1939.

"Students in general are more serious now," stated Brian Pohli, '81. "Schools have gotten better academically. Every year they are harder because the courses are more refined. This school prepared me well to interact with people with academic endeavors."

1982 graduates Melissa Weisstuch and Felicia Garant noticed one major change: the renovation of Rand Hall, their former dorm. Garant also pointed out that more people now seem to frequent the Cage as opposed to the Goose.

"Everyone looks really young; some of the Freshmen look like they are 15," commented Bill Entwisle, '81. He said he thinks the quality of Bates has increased in the last three

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Representative Assembly Discusses Community Relations Board at Regular Meeting

by Maureen Ross

Student Correspondent

A response to a recent *Student* editorial on Representative Assembly (RA) voting procedures, establishment of a new community relations board and the formation of four new committees were the three major topics discussed at Monday's RA meeting.

President of the RA Jeffrey Porter '85 began the meeting by commenting on the *Student* editorial published in last week's issue entitled "Class of '88 Deserves a Better Deal." Porter explained that the editorial stated that the officers of the RA should be elected by the entire student body rather than the 60 members of the assembly.

Porter agreed with his idea but called it a "grave misreading" because in the past campus wide elections have drawn fewer than 175 vot-

ers.

"The offices are too important to be allowed to fall to this," said Porter adding, "The majority of this campus is totally disinterested in student government." Porter then gave the floor to Vice-President Wesley Toner, '86 who noted, "The RA speaks for the president on all other issues and is quite capable of electing its own officers."

Porter then told the assembly about the Community Relations Board recently formed at the college. The board is being created in response to the problems of sexual harassment and discrimination on campus. Consisting of faculty members, two students, and college employees, the council will act as an on campus advocate for people experiencing these problems. The committee will enable the college to settle

discrimination and harassment conflicts within the college community.

Porter reminded the representatives that they would each have to serve on at least one assembly committee. He announced that these committees will be Special Projects, Student-Faculty, Food, and Bates life. The final committee will be broken into three groups: minorities, honor code, and the committee to renovate the Grey Fieldhouse. This renovation would create a student center and would relieve Chase Hall for social functions.

Toner then took the floor, an-

nouncing his proposed appointments to the Committee on Committees. The five members were approved by the RA and consist of two Seniors, two Juniors, and one Sophomore.

Treasurer Scott Freeman, '85 read the assembly a request for 100 dollars by the Outing Club for co-sponsorship funding of bus rentals for last week-end's Clambake. Freeman noted that this was a \$25.00 increase over that of last year's funds but said the Budget Committee voted 6-0 to approve the increase and recommended that the RA do the same. The motion carried.

***** Campaign Notebook *****

by Jonathan Kravetz

Student Correspondent

This country is speedily approaching the election of a new president in November. What follows is an assessment of Ronald Reagan's & Walter Mondale's key issues that will be affecting the United States over the next few years.

How will you regulate spending?

Mondale has outlined a plan that will supposedly cut the deficit by \$177 billion by 1989. Mondale plans to cancel both the MX missiles and the B-1 bombers. He also intends to upgrade government computers so that debts may be collected with more efficiency. Finally, he would like to restore money to a few social programs, including \$11 billion for education.

Reagan's spending policies will remain basically the same as his first term in office. He will continue building the nation's defense, (although at a slower pace than before), and he will include both the MX missiles and the B-1 bombers in his plan. He will also make cuts in certain social programs like medicare and medicaid. Reagan would also like to improve upon debt collection and at the same time attack fraud. Furthermore, he would like to see an amendment to the Constitution that would require future U.S. governments to maintain a balanced budget.

Mondale plans to provide temporary protection for sagging indus-

tries. He would also like to increase the use of the Export-Import Bank and Commodity Credit Corporation for helping to sell U.S. products in foreign countries.

Reagan intends to use import limits to protect suffering industries. He will also oppose governmental suspension of grain trading.

What is the outlook in the Middle East?

Mondale would like to return to Camp David type negotiations. He would also stop the selling of advanced weapons to the Arabs by the U.S. He would use U.S. troops only to assure oil shipments through the Persian Gulf go smoothly. He would also like to see the U.S. Embassy moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Reagan would try to provide strong U.S. support for Israel and the moderate Arab nations. He would like to see self-governing Palestinian entities on the West Bank. Reagan would use U.S. troops to protect oil supplies. He opposes moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

What goals do you have concerning the Soviets?

Mondale intends to invite the Soviets for discussions on his first day in office, and intends to suggest that the two countries meet annually for talks. He would also like to seek a mutual freeze on nuclear weapons: he would suggest a six month suspension period for the testing of such weapons.

Reagan is willing to talk, but he would prefer the Soviets move first. He would like to negotiate at a well planned meeting. Reagan would suggest a reduction in arms as well as a freeze.

Will you increase taxes?

In order to decrease the federal deficit Mondale intends to increase taxes. He will also modify tax indexing so that couples who earn more than \$25,000 a year and individuals who earn more than \$15,000 a year will not get the full benefits. Mondale will also limit the Reagan tax cut and provide tougher rules on tax shelters.

Reagan has no intention of increasing taxes unless as a last resort. He will also incorporate tax indexing in his policy.

What's your stand on the US presence in El Salvador?

Mondale would like to reduce the American military presence in Central America as well as end U.S. military exercises in Honduras. He would stress human rights in El Salvador and he would also stop aiding the Nicaraguan rebels.

Reagan believes in a strong military presence in the region. He would continue economic and military aid to Central America to prevent the Soviets from gaining too much of a foothold. He would also continue pressing for human rights in El Salvador. Finally, Reagan would continue supporting the rebels of Nicaragua.

Majors Fair to be Held

On Thursday, October 4, the Office of Career Counseling (OCC) will sponsor a Major Fair in Chase Lounge intended as a large informational exchange for any students who have either not decided on a major, are contemplating changing their major or may be considering a double major or inter-disciplinary major.

The program, scheduled to run

from 8:00 to 9:00 pm, will see at least two professors representing each department as well as senior majors from those departments. All foreign language departments will have at least one representative.

The timing of the Major Fair is in conjunction with major declaration day which follows the event by a week.

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Sports

Bobcat Runners Take Top Five Spots Against Bowdoin

by Joseph King
Sports Editor

Mens' cross country trounced archrival Bowdoin 15-46 in a meet held at Bates last weekend. The decisive victory justified their number 3 ranking in New England Division 3 competition. The Bobcats placed the first five finishers in the contest and several runners recorded personal bests.

"The homecoming crowd was a big asset to us. The kids got pumped up and that helped our performance. I was very pleased with the team effort," according to coach Walter Slovenski.

Sophomore John Fitzgerald won the 5.1 mile race in a time of 25:36 and was followed by senior captain

Jaime Goodberlet who finished at 25:58. Mark Hatch '87, Mark Desjardins '88, and Mike Fanning '85 were third, fourth and fifth respectively. John Cullen '85, Tony Zydlewski '85, and Alex Hammer '87 all placed in the top ten.

"This was a good pack run. There was only a 43 second spread between the first and fifth Bates runners which is excellent," Slovenski continued, "This year's team is all on the same treadmill and we are all working as a group."

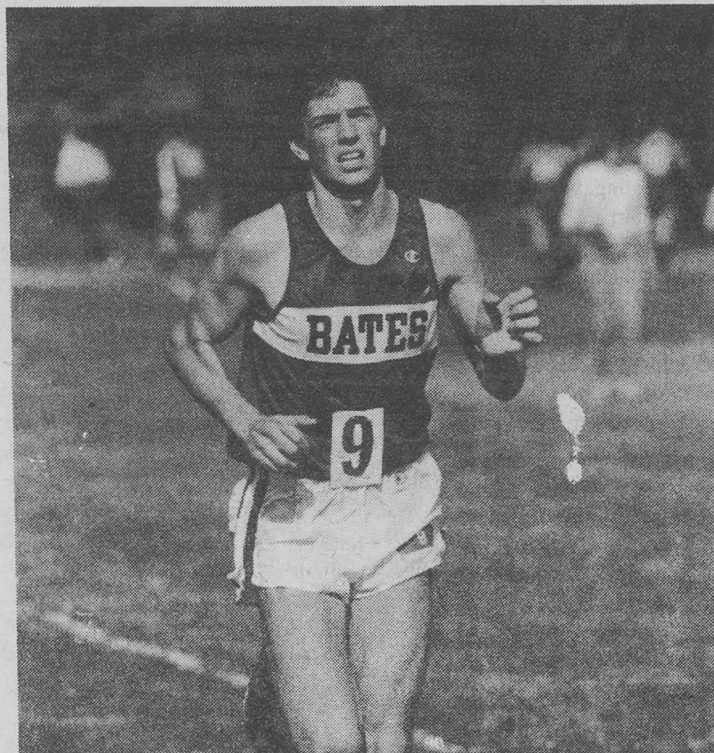
However, Slovenski remains cautious concerning a possible victory over number 1 ranked Brandeis in the near future. "We must reduce our spread and have the sixth and seventh guys push the pack. We must

have a dramatic improvement as Brandeis has three or four all-Americans back," Slovenski commented.

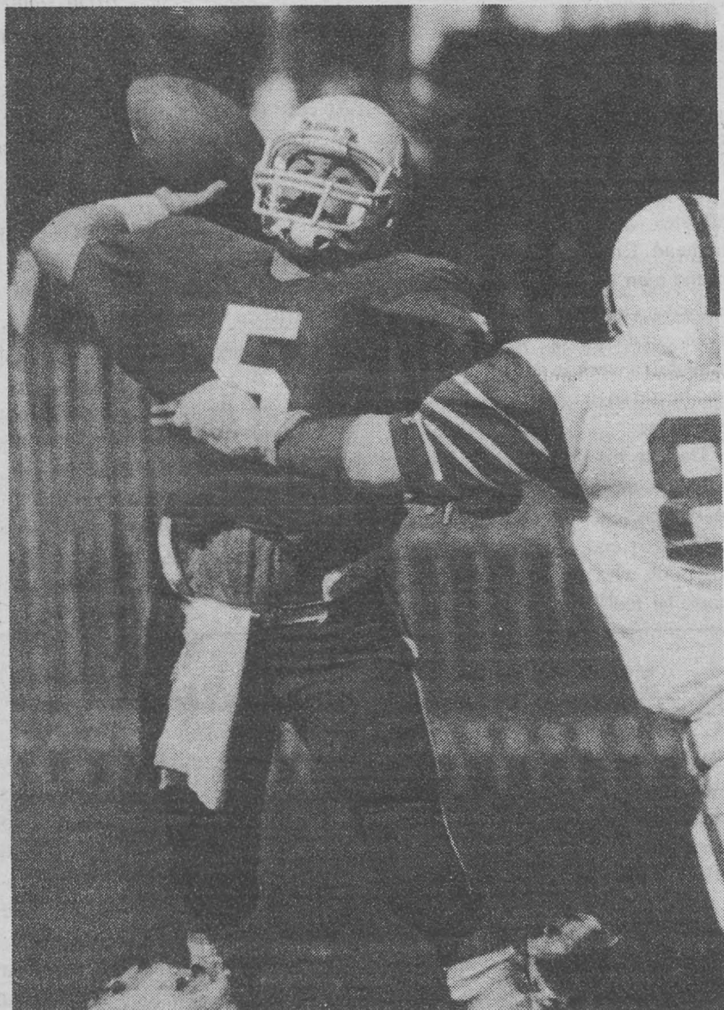
Two Bates runners Dave Conrad '87 and freshman James Huleatt were unable to compete in the Bowdoin contest. The prolonged absence of this pair will hamper the squad's efforts against top New England teams, according to Slovenski.

Nevertheless, the veteran mentor is very pleased with the season thus far. "This year everyone is pulling together. This is a real excellent situation and makes coaching a breeze," Slovenski concluded.

Bates travels to Boston tomorrow to compete in the Brandeis invitational.



Sophomore John Fitzgerald, who broke the tape at last week's meet with a time of 25:36. Photo by Price.



Flack-jacketed quarterback Ron Garrison, who played well in Bates' loss to Amherst. Photo by Tillman.

Turnovers Costly in 21-5 Setback for Football Team

by Mark Harvie
Staff Reporter

An overly subdued Back-to-Bates crowd of more than 2000 was on hand last Saturday as the Bobcats opened their '84 football campaign against pre-season favorite, Amherst. When all was said and done, the Bobcats had fumbled away a 21-5 decision.

The first half of this game belonged to Bates. Led by their deservedly acclaimed defense, the Bobcats held an explosive Amherst offense to a total of 97 first half yards. A 26 yard, Rob Little field goal on Bates' first possession provided the half's total scoring output. Bates' solid, all senior front four did not allow the Lord Jeffs to establish a running game, and veteran quarterback Jeff Templeton completed only 3 of 8 passes for a mere 47 yards. Andy McGillicuddy, Steve Brackett, and Rick Sterling stood out defensively for Bates in the first half. Brackett's 7 yard run out of punt formation for a first down was the key to the Bobcats' only scoring drive.

Flack-jacketed junior quarterback, Ron Garrison, had an excellent half, scrambling around Amherst rushers and completing 10 of 13 passes for 88 yards.

The second half was another story. The Bobcat momentum disappeared, along with their fumbled kickoff, and never returned. Amherst was handed the ball on the Bates 28 yard line and needed only 6 plays to erase the Bobcat lead.

"Fumblitis" struck the Bobcats again on their next two possessions. The first fumble was erased by a Dan Perry interception, but the next one resulted in seven more Amherst points and a 14-3 score. Slowly, the Bobcat fans filtered toward the soccer field.

With 3:20 left in the Third quarter, and the ball on their own 17 yard line, Ron Garrison was forced to rush a pass into double coverage. The ball was intercepted by Bob Sokol. Three Bob Minikus runs later and Amherst had its' insurmountable 21-3 lead. (Bates other two points were scored on a safety when Jeff Templeton ran

out of bounds in the Amherst end zone to avoid a blocked punt or return.)

At the risk of sounding trite, this game was much closer than the score indicates. Amherst's superior size simply wore down the Bobcat offensive line, never allowing a Bates running attack and giving Garrison very little throwing time. But, without the six turnovers the result could have been dramatically different.

Overall, Bates proved that they have the ability to be competitive against anyone this season. Their defense is strong, and their passing attack has its bright spots, including Junior Cliff Hicks, who made a number of acrobatic catches and wound up with 9 catches for a total of 167 yards.

However, if the Bobcats are to win this season, they must do two things: establish a running game and eliminate costly turnovers. On Saturday, September 29, the veteran Bobcat squad travels to Trinity with hopes of establishing itself as a New England Division III football power.

Womens Soccer Looking to Surprise New England

by Michael Meehan
Senior Reporter

The Bates College women soccer team is off to the best start in their history. After their first winning season just a year ago, (7-5), the Bobcats are looking to take New England by surprise.

The Bobcats opened up the season with two very impressive victories over St. Michael's and perennial power Middlebury. On both occasions, the invaders from Vermont were sent home disappointed.

In the contest against St. Michael's, Bates dominated the match by taking the offensive early. The Bobcats took total control of the attacking half, bombarding the St. Michael's net with shot after shot. Linda Stanley finally broke the ice

at the 13 minute mark with her first tally of the season.

Midway through the initial half, Denise Barton added a penalty shot to give the Bobcats a 2-0 lead. Freshman forward Sara Lougee broke into the college ranks with a 25-foot shot that eluded the Purple and White keeper. Bates defense shut down any attack that St. Michael's could muster, and the Bobcats, held a 3-0 advantage at the half.

Sophomore Laurie Pinchbeck, centering the Bates offense, notched a goal in the second half to push the Bobcat lead to 4-0.

St. Michael's scored a couple of goals well after the match was decided. Sophomore Stephanie Smith chalked up the 4-2 victory in goal.

Next, the Bobcats faced one of their tougher tests of the young season. On Saturday, September 15th the skies were dark, and it was a cold, rainy afternoon in Lewiston. A perfect setting for an upset. Bates had never beaten Middlebury, and except for a Smith goal in last season's Panther romp, the Bobcats had never managed to score a goal against Middlebury.

But what a difference a year makes. Just eight minutes into the contest the Panthers found themselves chasing a Bobcat lead that they would never erase.

Stopperback co-captain Karla Austen took the ball from midfield to the attacking third and let go a rocket, which was deflected out of the net, but sophomore Nadia White was

there to collect the rebound and deposit it in the back of the goal.

At the 30-minute mark, freshman Deb Sullivan launched a shot high into the top left hand corner of the net from 25-yards out. Just 24-seconds later Pinchbeck gave the Bobcats a three goal advantage. Austen assisted on the goal.

Junior fullback Barton got an unassisted goal. The center forward-midfield tandem of Pinchbeck and Sullivan, respectively, hooked up for the fifth goal in the first 45 minutes of the game. Pinchbeck scored on a feed from Sullivan, giving the hosts an amazing 5-0 margin at halftime.

But the Bobcat domination did not end with the half. Bates came out of the intermission fired up with sophomore Stanley carrying the torch.

Stanley took charge of the scoring for the Garnet ripping the nets for a "hat-trick".

The Stanley second half show was interrupted briefly by a Middlebury tally, but the victory was firmly in the Bobcat's hands. After the final whistle blew the new scoreboard shone brightly: Bates 8 Middlebury 3.

In her fifth year as head coach Diane Boettcher noted, "This is a really fine start for our season, setting a great pace for the rest of the year. We play four of our toughest games of the year in the beginning, and to be 2-0 at this point is great."

Other coaches around New England were impressed by Bates' performance as the Bobcats were ranked

Continued on Page 7

Tough Losses Plague Mens Soccer Squad

by Dave Kissner

Student Correspondent

The Bobcat mens soccer squad suffered two losses this week to Amherst College and Brandeis University. The Bobcats lost at Amherst 4-0 and lost at home to Brandeis 1-0.

The Bobcats lost to "the best Amherst team in three years" according to Coach George Purgavie. "There are no weak spots on the Amherst team. They lost very few veterans from a top twenty Division III team last year."

Amherst's Tim Stephens figured in three of the four Amherst goals. He scored from 25 feet past Bobcat goalie Tom McQuillan, and assisted Dave Skaggs and Graham Sellers for headers. Skaggs' goal came off a corner kick by Stephens and was nearly stopped by Bobcat fullback David Nightingale. Amherst's Jack Loyd was assisted by Rich Weigand for the final score.

Meanwhile, the Bobcat offense sputtered, taking only 8 shots on goal. Al Kropp missed a goal off the post, Ted Stone missed a head on a corner kick, and sophomore Al Kourebanas nearly scored.

Amherst goalie John Wallace made only four saves in recording the shutout. Bobcat goalie McQuillan recorded 12 goalie saves and surrendered "no cheap goals" according to Coach Purgavie.

Purgavie said he believes that the four and a half hour road trip to Amherst greatly affected Bobcat play in the game, particularly in the first half. "We were very flat and not up to our potential in the first half," Purgavie said, "but in the second half played very strongly even when down by three goals. The players are learning to give 100 percent effort at all times and must maintain their strong intensity to break our current slump."

Purgavie felt that the Bobcats won the "inner game" in their loss to Brandeis. After a scoreless evenly

played first half, Brandeis freshman Dana Violette scored unassisted on a rebound following a corner kick. Brandeis also scored later in the half, but the goal was called back when the referee recognized an offside call made by the linesman.

The Bobcats had their best scoring opportunities in the first half when they had 11 shots on goal. Justin Ward nearly scored twice with headers that went over the goal. The Bobcats also had many scoring chances with numerous indirect and corner kicks.

In the second half, the Bobcat offense dominated the end of the game. In attempting to tie the game, the Bobcats failed to benefit from many scoring opportunities. The Brandeis goalie stopped a header by Steve Abrams, and made a clutch save at the end of the game to stop a Bobcat rally. Directly preceding this game ending rally, senior Ted Stone suffered an injury which stopped action for several minutes. Stone left the field under his own power and should return to action.

Bobcat goalie McQuillan once again had an outstanding game, making 11 saves in the contest. On the only official goal, McQuillan was partially screened by players in the goal area. "In those situations it can be like a pinball machine for the goalie," said Coach Purgavie. Stone, Nightingale, Kropp, Kirk Moore, and Alex Palacios gave McQuillan much defensive support.

In postgame comments Purgavie said "We are getting stronger by playing tougher opponents." Brandeis is currently ranked ninth among Division III colleges and has a 5-0 record. Purgavie added "We played twice as hard when we were down by a goal. I think we are getting better with every game. However, I'm getting tired of saying we've played a great game after a loss."

Purgavie's Bobcats go for their first win tomorrow when they travel to M.I.T.



The mens soccer team faced two tough losses last week. Photo by Price.

Athletes' Heads Tell the Story

Did you ever notice that athletes have different heads from other people? Heads come in all shapes and sizes but there are definitely some heads which belong to the athlete.

Lets face it—anyone can get bedhead (also known as porcupine head, what you have when you wake up). A person with bedhead doesn't

strikes.

But even seeing someone with hathead (seen only when the hat is off) doesn't necessarily mean they are an athlete. You can always be faked out by someone sporting the "Coke" or "Kubota Tractors" baseball caps. They might not know the first thing about baseball caps. They might not know the first thing about baseball but, when the hat comes off, they have hathead.

Bighead, however, is almost completely reserved for the athlete. Your Magic Johnson's, your Pete Rose's, your Carl Lewis'—all top notch athletes but, all suffering from bighead. Bill Johnson, gold medalist in the men's downhill last winter, is a classic case. His head is so big he even predicted he would win the downhill a week in advance. The fact that he did so only made his condition get worse.

Despite his good effort, Johnson only gets the silver as a bighead, due to the presence of balloonhead Jet defensive end, Mark Gastineau. Anybody who shaves their chest because he feels that people should be

able to see his great body, unimpeded by hair, has major problems.

Most boxers have bighead but, they're excused as you kind of have to have a big head to be a boxer. One sport where you don't see too many bigheads is hockey. The two just don't mix. How can you have a big head if you play hockey?

This brings us to bullethead, the ultimate determinant of an athlete. While you occasionally get the non-athlete bighead, you can't possibly be both a bullethead and a non-athlete. All bullethead athletes are athletes, although not all athletes are bullethead.

One famous head left out is the deadhead. Are deadheads athletes? Are frisbee and hackysack real sports? Frisbee, maybe, but hackysack, very dubious. Deadheads just confuse the issues. If you stick to the basic types of heads—bed, hat, big, and bullet—you should have no trouble picking out the athlete from a crowd.

John Cullen is a Student Sports columnist.

JC on Sports John Cullen

tell you anything about their status in the sports world. I've seen folks at breakfast with severe cases of bedhead who probably couldn't even tell you who Leigh Montville is or haven't ever experienced the thrill of gameday.

It isn't until you move to phase two, hathead, that you begin to sift out your athletes from your non-athletes. In order to uphold their image most athletes prefer to cover up their bedhead with a hat. Now this is o.k. for a while, but, after a couple of hours, wham—hathead

Wrestlers Have Different Goals than Capt. Lou and Sgt. Slaughter

I'm sure that most people don't know it, but a wrestling club is in the planning stages here at Bates College. I won't call it the Bates College Wrestling Club—it has not been officially recognized yet. I can't honestly say regular practices have begun; so far only one organizational meeting has been held. And I definitely won't tell you that it is a campus-wide event, for wrestling is not a well known or well understood

sport and that is why I am writing this column.

When someone mentions the word "wrestling" to you, what do you think of? What else but Saturday afternoon pro wrestling, right? On a T.V. channel that you never knew existed? You may not have watched any pro wrestling, but I'm sure you know of some of the stars of the game, like Andre The Giant, Captain Lou Albano, and Sargeant Slaughter.

Maybe you remember the pro wrestler that was in Rocky III. These guys are not wrestlers, they are actors, and although the whole thing is a farce, everyone pretends to take it seriously. That's why pro wrestling is so fun to watch.

However, despite what many people may believe, pro wrestling is not the only form of the sport, and certainly not the highest. In pro wrestling, the big event is called a

"Battle Royale". It's not very complicated: a bunch of fat guys in tights are thrown together in a "cage" and they have to throw each other out. The last one left is the winner.

Believe me, you will not find an event like this in "real" wrestling.

Pat Tambor

But don't worry, that does not mean that real wrestling is boring, you just have to know a few basic things about the sport to appreciate it fully. First of all, the point of the match is to pin your opponent on his shoulder blades. The point is not to get as tangled up as you can until somebody falls. This is Twister.

Another point I must clarify is that wrestlers do not purposely try to be disgusting although many of my friends think the sport is "gross".

Now what is gross about two sweaty males in one-piece polyester tights grappling with each other? And finally, wrestlers do not flop around on the mat arbitrarily; there are specific moves and counters to these moves with specific point scoring.

Seriously though, wrestling is the fact that it's an individual sport—you can't hide behind your teammates. Because of this, it is really more mental than physical.

I personally believe that it is one of the most grueling sports; for nine minutes two people engage in hand to hand combat with no breaks, and slowing the pace down too much means suffering a stalling penalty. And most importantly (at this college anyway) wrestling gets you in great shape.

Pat Tambor is a Student columnist.

Mens Rugby Drops Loss to Tufts

by Gloria M. Lee

Staff Reporter

Despite team optimism, the men's rugby club suffered a disappointing loss to Tufts University on Saturday. Tufts trounced the Bobcats 16-0 in the A-team game. Revenge was supplied by the Bates B-team who worked together effectively and came up with a 8-3 win. This match-up was considered one of the toughest that men's rugby will face this season. Unfortunately this was evident in the number of injuries sustained including one player who required stitches. Three key players will be benched for next Saturday's match due to their injuries: Doug Campbell, Chris Walsh, and Chris Deorocki.

Looking at the A game, the scrum was strong and worked well together.

It was quite obvious that these were experienced players on the field. According to co-captain Kevan Gibson, the loss to Tufts can be attributed to one thing, and that was the backfield. Although the scrum was able to come up with the ball, the backfield was unable to produce. As Tom Walker put it, "Tufts was only able to score on our mistakes."

The potential of the rugby club was evident in the B game. With strength, experience, and depth they came up with a stunning victory. Enjoying the win were many alumni including former rugby stars Mark Rucci, Chris Graham, and Dave Liegeot. Important in both games was the fact that there are over 55 members and all of them were given the chance to play.

In this weeks practice, the emphasis will be on conditioning, strengthening the backfield and a return to basics including kicking and passing, according to team leaders. This Saturday men's rugby will be travelling to Colby to participate in an All-Maine Tournament where their opponents will include Colby, Bowdoin, and the University of Maine at Orono.

Many consider Bates to be the best in Maine and they expect to win big. The Tufts experience was, they hope, the exception not the rule. Team member Chris Deorocki believes this also, "We've had some disappointing defeats but we are highly inspired and ready to turn the season around."

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Womens Tennis Squeaks Past MIT and Colby

by Scott Hoffman
Student Correspondent

Co-captain Kat MacDonald commented about the Bates College women's tennis team, "When we're good, we're great, but when we're bad, we're awful." Last week, the team was great in winning two very close 5-4 decisions over Colby and M.I.T.

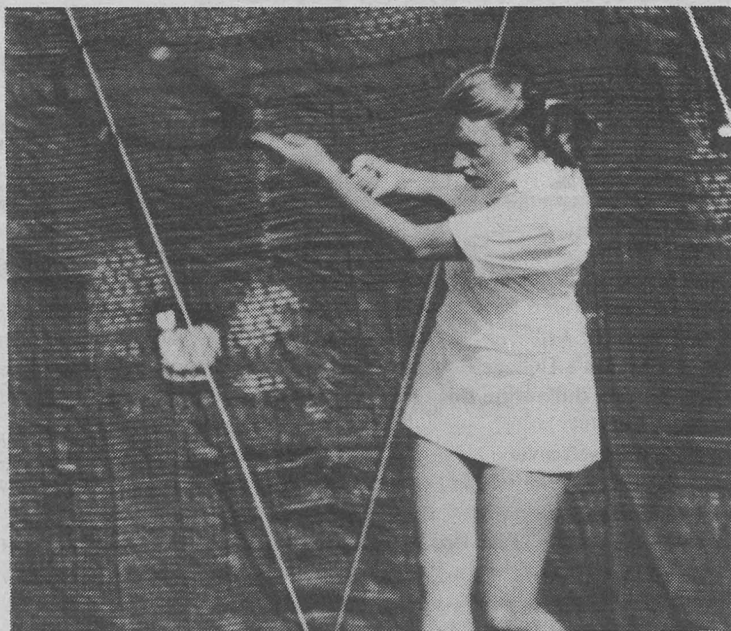
The win against Colby was keyed by the fact that the Bobcats won five of the seven three-set matches. After Bates lost the three singles matches, co-captain Rachel Wark '85 at number four singles recorded a tough 7-6, 0-6, 7-5 win. Number five

player (sophomore) Alice Danielson won 6-2, 6-7, 7-5 in the longest match of the day and Melinda Potts '87 won 7-5, 1-6, 7-5 in her first singles appearance of the season. The first doubles team of Virginia Berman, '87, and Kat MacDonald, '85, took a gusty 6-3, 6-7, 7-5 win and Ashley Parker '86 and Potts continued their play with a 5-7, 6-1, 7-6 win.

Against MIT, third singles player junior Andrea Elhorn showed a strong forehand in winning 4-6, 6-2, 6-4. Sophomore Alice Danielson displayed a good backhand and con-

tinued her play with a 6-0, 6-4 victory. Number six player Heidi Niit, '87, recorded a 6-3, 6-2 triumph. In doubles, Elhorn and Danielson displayed teamwork in winning 6-3, 6-4. The third doubles team of Ashley Parker and Melinda Potts provided a dramatic performance as they fought off several match points while winning the most exciting match of the day 0-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Coach Pat Smith commented, "The team had to be tough to take two 5-4 matches. The squad showed great desire and determination. Obviously I'm very pleased and hope this success will continue."



Womens soccer co-captain Kat McDonald in action last week. Photo by J.C. Gaudio.

Bigger Does Not Mean Better

There is a common misconception in the realm of athletic competition which states that those participants of sport who are short, i.e. diminutive in stature, are incapable of performing, if one would pardon the expression, up to the level of those with taller dispositions. Do good things come in small packages?

Nonsense! It is a veritable jungle out there where, as the popular implication goes, the big and (growl!) strong survive while the so-called "small fries" of the world are at an insurmountable disadvantage and must therefore automatically concede defeat and bow in meek deference to those Colossuses that supposedly dominate the sporting scene. This is the gospel according to those certain self-proclaimed sport experts who obviously seem to be well versed in the tenets of "social Darwinism" and that think little (no pun

intended, at least consciously) of the athletic chances of success for those individuals who lack height.

Thus, the "little man" appears by their narrow accounts once again to be relegated to the lowly status of being a member of the proverbial

Tom Whalen

subdued, huddled mass with no apparent hope of achieving a loftier position in the structurally inclusive strategem of the sports establishment. Well, short people of the world unite!

There is reason to cheer. Contrary to this prevailing, misconceived notion that "height (of the vertical variety) makes might" propagated by the Howard Cosells of the sportsworld whose long noses (all the better to down on) are only exceeded by their ever expansive egos, the trait of

shortness has been shown to have no harmful effects upon the fortunes of a number of athletes who are categorized in our society as being short.

One has only to look at 5'9" Boston college quarterback nonperil and leading candidate for the Heisman Trophy, Doug Flutie, to come to that conclusion. "Dandy Doug" has amassed formidable numbers the last three years that besides filling up the space of numerous pages in the B.C. football press guide, have made him the premier college Q.B. in the nation. Yet, despite all this success, he is still "belittled" as it were by individuals (who obviously subscribe to the aforementioned Howard Cosell school of sports omnipotence) in certain football circles as being too small to play in the NFL. But then, these are the ones probably derided Fran Tarkenton's chances,

who answered to those charges by leading the Minnesota Vikings to many Super Bowl appearances.

And since one is throwing about names, what about Joe Morgan who is but a scant 5'7"? All this "little big man" has done is to be a back to back winner of the National League MVP award, become the all-time leader in homeruns for second basemen, and the acknowledged leader on four World Series teams and six division titlists. No "small accomplishments" there!

The list can be expanded to include many other such notables who although short, are or were great athletes at some point, but this would be at the risk of straying too far away from the main point of the argument. That is, bigger does not necessarily mean better. After all, good things do indeed come in small packages.

Womens Soccer

Continued from Page 5

10th in the Open Division (divisions 1, 2, and 3). In the Division 2 and 3 poll the Bobcats claimed the eighth spot. Stanley (4 goals, 1 assist) and Pinchbeck (3 goals, 1 assist) were ranked third and fourth respectively in New England scoring.

The Bobcats, however, were not allowed to recover as their next opponent would be seventh ranked Tufts University. Bates hosted the Jumbos last Saturday. Everyone expected a battle, and that's what it was, a battle.

The scoreless first half saw the fullbacking crew, anchored by sweeperback Jeanmarie Hester, shut down the jumbo attack. Senior co-captain Hester has been a mainstay in the Bobcat defense thus far. Seniors Camille McKayle and co-captain Leanne Belmont have stopped all attack at the wing position, while Austen has halted the offense in the middle at stopper. Steph Smith kept the Jumbos off the board in the Bobcat goal at the half-way point.

The Garnet offense stretched the Jumbo defenders to the limit in the opening half whistling 11 shots at goal, but Tufts would not break. Tufts had three shots on net during the same period. Pinchbeck carried a lot of the offensive load, bringing the ball up and moving to the wing effectively.

The scoreless deadlock was broken at the 13 minute mark, when Mary Ward broke to the Bobcat net and hit a 20 foot shot. Smith made the stop, but the ball popped up and Beth Sutton banged the ball home amidst the confusion, for the margin of victory. The goal proved more costly than simply a 1-0 loss for the Bobcats. Smith fractured her hand on the play and will miss a few weeks in the Bobcat net.

"Freshman Amy Baker and Nadia White played great games at the wing halfback position," assessed Boettcher. "The defense had one let down in the game and it cost us a goal."

Bates outshot Tufts 15-6. Jumbo net minder Ellen Cokliss registered the shutout with 14 saves, while Smith completed the game for Bates with five stops. The Jumbos now post a (2-0-1) record and the Bobcats lay claim to a (2-1) mark.

Volleyball Takes Three

by Tricia Diamond
Student Correspondent

The women's volleyball team once again proved to be one of the toughest competitors on the east coast. The Bobcats' consistency helped to defeat three schools and lose to only one at the University of Maine, Orono Invitational.

The University of New England was the first team the Bobcats had the pleasure of defeating. The Bobcats, however, pressed their luck to the limit and had to play three games before emerging victorious.

The Bobcats were off, though, when they met the University of Maine, Farmington. UMF had the distinction of being the only team able to defeat the Bobcats.

The quality of a team can be seen in their reaction to a loss and the Bobcats displayed the characteristics of a true champion. With improvements in their defense and a strong sense of determination, a different team walked out on the floor and beat the University of Maine, Presque Isle in a matter of minutes in two games.

Unity College met the same fate as University of Maine, Presque Isle. There was no stopping the Bobcats after their unfortunate loss. The team had learned their lesson and they were now willing to make other teams gracious losers.

"The Gastineau Rule" Could Help

There's a new law in town. . . No dancing allowed. No, this isn't a scene from Footloose, or even a convention of Southern Baptists; but would you believe, the latest NFL rule? That's right, a professional sports league has actually established a rule prohibiting all "premeditated expressions of exuberance." It has quickly become known as the "Gastineau Rule", named for its main target, New York Jets Defensive End, Mark Gastineau.

The other day at lunch, I overheard a few guys discussing the negative aspects of "the Gastineau Rule." "It'll take all the excitement out of the game," one of them said. "Yeah," another added, "football won't be fun anymore." Come on! What do these guys know about fun and excitement? I saw three of them

"high-five" the ticket lady on the way into Commons. Give me a break. . . Dick Butkus was exciting and no one ever caught him dancing after a sack. A good sack speaks for itself. (Just ask Bates QB Ron Garrison).

On the Mark Mark Harvie

I'll admit that the concrete application of this rule may be rather difficult. It is often a formidable task to distinguish between spontaneous and premeditated actions. But, more often than not, there is an obvious delineation. How many of you guys remember reaching over to "lock the girls door" at the drive-in? Pretty spontaneous, huh?

Field Hockey Splits Games

by Lisa Riley
Staff Reporter

The Bates' field hockey team has earned itself a 2-2 record after participating in matches against Colby and Connecticut College last weekend.

At Bates on Wednesday, September 11, the Bobcats edged Colby by a score of 2-1. The squad earned the advantage after scoring both goals in the first half. Senior Paula Pompni scored one goal with an assist from Senior Georgeanne Ebersold, and assisted the other goal made by junior Jane Spadorcia.

Bates had twenty shots on the goal to Colby's five.

Sophomore Michelle Lamarre commented on Bates' performance. "Everyone played really well together, there was a lot of teamwork; the defense backed up the offense and the offense supported the defense."

The 2-1 score was reversed against Bates on Saturday, September 22 when the team played at Connecticut College. Lamarre, the right striker, scored the goal for Bates unassisted. Although Bates lost, the Bobcats outshot Connecticut College 15 to 11.

Spadorcia had four shots and Lamarre three. Piep Van Heuven had nine goalie saves and a save on a penalty stroke.

The Bobcats defeated Connecticut College last year, but even though they were aggressive, Bates was not able to attain the win. Lamarre stated, "We should have won; we had so many opportunities to score, but our timing was just off." She continued, "It was a really close game and everyone was happy with how we played."

Arts & Entertainment

Lisa Birnbach's Guide to College's: Cute but Frivolous

by Carolyn Ryan
Staff Reporter

Lisa Birnbach's College Book
Published by Ballantine Books
New York

Price: \$9.95 softcover.

Hold on to your brewskies. This is not what you expected.

-Lisa Birnbach

Lisa Birnbach's College Book is billed as "the first and only college guide to tell it like it is." Birnbach omits trivial statistics commonly found in other college guides (such as student-faculty ratio) to bring the prospective college applicant more precious information such as best pizza delivery, favority drinking games, and the best parties of the year.

"Students at Bates are happy to be here, even if few people outside the community have heard of the college. (Well, to be perfectly honest, 'it's a little frustrating to always have to explain where Bates is.')"

Lisa Birnbach's College Book

Birnbach has described her guide as "an opinionated journey from school to school." After her first book, *The Official Preppy Handbook*, became a best-seller, she was invited to speak at various colleges around the country. While touring campuses, she found students spoke with her freely about their schools and themselves. She felt a closeness to and a keen interest in these seekers of knowledge.

Could this be the making of a new, cute book? Lisa thought so. With the help of her agent and Ballantine books, Lisa investigated 186 different colleges (just for you) and universities. She ate cafeteria food every day (and is still around to talk about it) she went to classes, parties, and

of college life in 1984? We'll get to that in a minute. First, the important stuff: what did Birnbach say about Bates?

Those of us who saw NBC's "Today Show" (or those of you who starred in it) already have some idea of Birnbach's feelings towards our institution of higher learning. Those of us glued to our televisions (and skipping our 8:00 classes) breathed a sigh of relief when Birnbach gave Bryant Gumbel her unpatedented "thumbs up for liberal arts."

In her essay on Bates, Birnbach picks up on a lot of what makes Bates special, although she exaggerates the importance of a few things such as L.L. Bean. She pointed out Bates' egalitarian ideals, lack of fraternities

lectures, talked with college presidents, college deans and other fun people. Lisa kept her eyes and ears open to pick up on the political and social trends on college campuses, to give you, the reader, an accurate picture of what the 80's student is like.

Part Two of Birnbach's book is a series of essays dealing with issues on campus, ranging from fraternity life to homosexuality, and the attitudes students across the country have about these issues. Students of the 80's, according to Birnbach, are conservative, resume oriented, anti-intellectual, "looking for rules and structures," and a good job. While it is unfair to generalize, Lisa does it anyway. ("Why not? I mean, what the heck?")

Is the book an accurate portrayal

Birnbach's Assessment of Bates

MOST POPULAR MAJORS: Political Science, Economics; English.

FACULTY PROFILE: Young, the average age is under 38.

BEST DORMS: Dorms that are co-ed by floor and room, particularly John Bertram; houses on College and Campus are best.

BEST PLACE TO LIVE OFF-CAMPUS: Only 5% live off campus.

DRINKING AGE: 20

FAVORITE DRINK: Beer. No pressure to drink and lots of people don't.

FAVORITE DRUG: Pot

PARKING SITUATION: Financial-aid people can't have cars, but you don't really need one.

GAY SITUATION: Gays are comfortable on campus.

MINORITY SITUATION: 5-6 percent, but college recruits aggressively.

GREEK LIFE: Nonexistent.

FINANCIAL AID: 48 percent on some kind of aid; offers aid to 97 percent of those who need it.

SPORTS: Track, football, skiing, soccer. Even professors are into athletics.

BEST SPEAKERS BROUGHT TO CAMPUS: Warren Christopher, Edmund Muskie, John Anderson, Dick Gregory.

CAMPUS POLITICAL SENTIMENT: Politically aware; liberal.

TYPICAL STUDENT: From Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, especially suburban Hartford; "into extracurricular activities."

DRESS CODE: Diverse (bohemia, prep, new wave)

BEST THINGS ABOUT SCHOOL: "Friendly people; short term (5 1/2 weeks)."

WORST THINGS ABOUT SCHOOL: "Gossip, cold and snow; social life is repetitious."

FAMOUS ALUMNI: Bryant Gumbel; Edmund Muskie; John Shea; Dr. Benjamin Mays (Martin Luther King's teacher and former President of Morehouse College).

First:
THE OFFICIAL PREPPY HANDBOOK
Now...

LISA BIRNBACH'S COLLEGE BOOK

State by state, school by school,
the first and only college guide to tell it like it is...



or other exclusive organization, and the friendly and diverse student body. She praised the Office of Career Counseling, which she said "has been hailed as one of the best at any private college."

On the social aspects of Bates life, some students think Birnbach missed the mark. Says Lisa, sex is more casual during short term. Only half the student body is here, for starters. Darrell Williams, '86, felt left out after reading this. "If sex is more casual," he says, "I didn't partici-

pate."

Birnbach also says of Bates, sometimes the social life is repetitious. People complain there is not enough to do."

Beth George, '85, says that the social life is repetitious "only to the extent that we don't search for more to do, outside of the Bates community."

A recent graduate of Bates, Chris Putala, '84, while agreeing with Birnbach's assessment, saw the repetition of the social life a plus. "While the parties and the bars were the same week after week, while we were going to the same places, and seeing the same faces, it didn't diminish my fun," he said.

The overall impression Birnbach got from her visit to Bates was very positive and Bates is given fairly high praise in her book. Other colleges

didn't fare so well. Birnbach seemed to find Colby students lacking in intellectual desire she calls "the grade and resume king and queen at Colby."

I asked Director of Admissions Wylie L. Mitchell how accurate he thought Lisa Birnbach's portrayal of Bates was and if he thought she received the image Admissions was trying to project.

I think she hit on a couple of the college's strong points, like housing and Career Counseling. I have no-

thing to refute. I would not recommend the book as a substitute for actually visiting the college and staying overnight. I would not rely on it as my sole source of information about colleges. The process, however, is one that I would recommend. Lisa spent more time here than some prospective students."

Mr. Mitchell believes that Birnbach's College Book will be a bestseller, claiming, "A lot of people who read *People Magazine*

Continued on Page 9

Arts Calendar

Tonight

7:30 pm—Rules of the Game sponsored by the Renaissance Film Society. Filene Room.

Saturday

8:00 pm—A Peasant of El Salvador by Gould and Stearns presented by LPL/APL. Schaeffer Theatre. Reception following in Skelton Lounge. Saturday, Sept. 29

8:30 am—Bus to Boston sponsored by Bates Arts Society. Leaves Bates at 8:30 am, returns to Bates at 11:00 pm.

7:30 pm—Rules of the Game sponsored by the Renaissance Film Society. Filene Room.

8:00 pm—12-31-99, John Carrafa of Twyla Tharp Dance in Solo Concert (dance, mime, monologue). Schaeffer Theatre.

9:00 pm—Motown Celebration. Music and dancing in the Den.

9:00 pm—Bacchanalia Party presented by the International Club. "Mixed drinks, great music, wine and munchies. Bring a friend and wear a toga." Hirasawa and Skelton.

Wai Chung's Offers a New Spice to Oriental Cuisine

By Rob French
Staff Reporter

As many students seem to know already, there is a new oriental restaurant in town, and it's not bad. It's called Wai Chung's Place, and it's located at 16-18 Park Street, here in Lewiston. If that address sounds familiar to some of you, you've probably realized that that is the former location of the Gold Coin House and the Up In The Clouds Lounge, both of which have recently disappeared from the Lewiston scene.

Wai Chung's was opened a couple of months ago by a family originally from Vietnam. The chef at Wai Chung's is from Hong King, having cooked in a restaurant at one time in that city. He has also had cooking experience in Florida and California, and now Maine.

I honestly hope that Wai Chung's has better luck than the former occupants of that building, because they deserve it for a couple of

reasons. First of all, it is the only restaurant in the area which specializes in cooking dishes from the northern regions. Other local oriental restaurants feature mostly Polynesian style dishes, while the specialties of Wai Chung's are of the spicy Szechuan and Mandarin styles. Second, the food is good and the prices are very reasonable. Entrees are priced in the five to eight dollar range, and a delicious (but seasonal) lobster special is only about six dollars. This particular special consists of pieces of lobster arranged around the border of a dish in the center of which is pork with a dark sauce.

My companion and I began our meal with a couple of egg rolls, which were quite tasty and served piping hot. They were perhaps a bit too crisp, but nonetheless very good and definitely leaps and bounds ahead of those of Hong Kong Express.

Both of the entrees we chose were

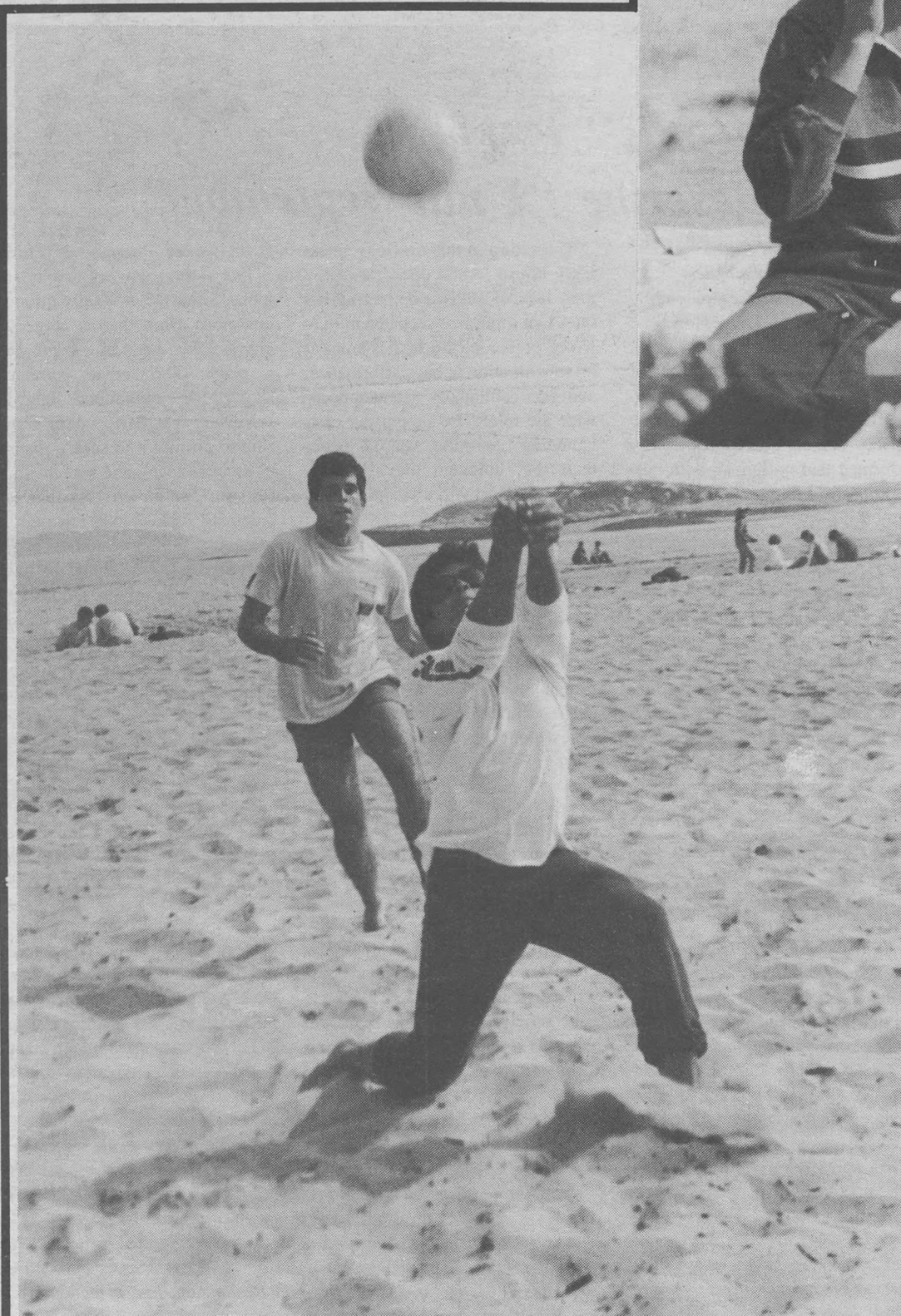
chicken dishes, which was perhaps a mistake in terms of properly evaluating the range of dishes available. Upon tasting the dishes, however, we had no regrets concerning those particular choices. The Kung Pao Chicken was small chicken pieces cooked in a wok with peanuts, peppers, mushrooms, and sliced water chestnuts. At times the abundance of peanuts would dominate the taste buds, but overall the dish offered a pleasant sensation. The sec-

ond dish, called Szechuan Orange Chicken, was unlike anything I have ever had before, and both my friend and I found it to be very good. We ordered this dish slightly spicy, which is exactly what we got.

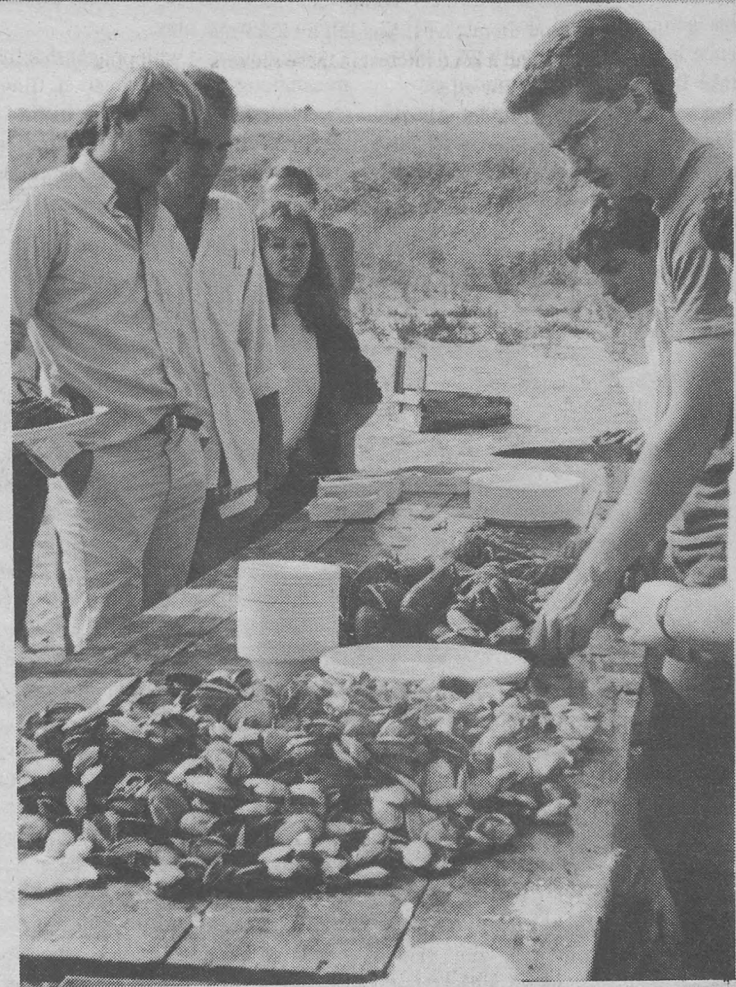
The chefs will vary the degree of spicyness of individual dishes to suit individual tastes, and idea which we found quite appealing since neither of us likes to choke or weep over a meal, but a little zest to a dish is often appropriate. The Szechuan

Orange Chicken seemed to be deep fried in large, boneless chunks, and given a sauce that was rich and a perfect compliment to the chicken. The pieces were served on a dish bordered by sliced oranges. Our meal was accompanied by rice, which was steamed to perfection, sticky and clumping just as it should be.

A full bar is in operation on the premises offering the usual bar drinks plus a few Polynesian odd-
Continued on Page 11



Clambakers enjoying food, relaxing, and having fun last weekend at Popham State Park. Photos by J.C. Gaudio.



Birnbach's College Guide

Continued from Page 8
will read this."

There are some that don't think the book will sell, however. At \$9.95, one has to be pretty interested in reading about more than a couple of colleges to buy it. Two students (who requested anonymity) tried a marketing idea on alumni weekend to see just how popular Birnbach's book would be. They made a sign, stating that anyone could read Birnbach's section on Bates for a mere 50 cents. The disappointed young capitalists came up empty

handed—nobody would pay to read Lisa's book.

All in all, Birnbach's book does provoke some thought about issues college applicants have to consider. It should be read more in fun than anything else. Some students found sections of the book silly and immature, such as the superlatives (which included a "Ugliest Student Body" category) and the "Ask Lisa" section. The book is stupid and frivolous at times, accurate and informative at other times, but it is most of all what Lisa intended it to be—cute.

Carrafa to Perform "12-31-99"

by Elizabeth Smith
Arts Editor

Tomorrow night, September 29th at 8:00 pm, Schaeffer Theatre will host John Carrafa performing solo in *12-31-99*; a performance which he terms "a work in progress."

The performance will feature tap dancing, mime and narrative text and will also be performed to the music

of diversified composers: Samuel Barber, Bach and Leroy Anderson. It will be shown at Bates before its New York City premiere at the Dance Theatre Workshop in the middle of October.

Carrafa, who graduated from Bates with a BA in Biology, was invited to join the prestigious Twyla

Tharp Company of NYC in 1978. Previous to this, Carrafa choreog-

raphed, taught and performed at the Ram Island Dance Company in Portland, Maine. Last year, Carrafa choreographed *Soft Leaps* for the annual spring modern dance performance.

Views and Reviews

"Live" is Often a Hard Act to Follow

The process of changing a play into a film is merely switching the emphasis from the verbal to the visual. Film-makers are always trying to make more money, as most people are, and their latest tactic is the celluloid transformation of plays and musicals.

Although many plays have become successful films like *The Philadelphia Story*, *The Petrified Forest*, and *The Children's Hour* there also exists a lengthy list of plays that have been ruined in the translation onto film, which is best exemplified by Peter Shaffer's *Equus*. *Equus*, an incredibly moving play with mythical undertones about a mentally troubled stable boy who blinds horses. The play is far more mental than a play of action; so considering this, the film version was a disaster in that it appeared to be more a story of "maiming animals," as Shaffer stated.

However, Shaffer himself has recently involved himself in the translation of his own play, *Amadeus* into film. Peter Schaffer, along with the Czech film director, Milos Forman, has been working on this film for many months now and its imminent release promises to be a success.

An article in the September 16 edition of *The New York Times* entitled *How Amadeus was translated from Play to Film* discusses the hard work and changes that went into this new film. *Amadeus* is the story of Mozart, the child composer who with his genius, gained fame and affluence before he was ready to undertake it. It is also the story of music and culture during Mozart's life. It is also the story of Salieri, the devout and impeccably-mannered man, who was forced to live in the shadow of

this "foul mouthed buffoon Mozart" and to drown in his own mediocrity.

The film stars Tom Hulce as the precocious Mozart, and F. Murray Abraham as Salieri. Peter Shaffer and Milos Forman worked in a secluded house in Connecticut for four straight months, the place they called their "torture chamber." They spent weeks listening to Mozart's symphonies and operas, experiencing writer's block and being unable to agree. However, after all their intense work, they came up with their celluloid version of Shaffer's play. They thought of themselves as a rather "odd couple," but they never put anything in the film that they had not agreed on.

Victoria Tilney

Shaffer and Milos believed that *Amadeus* would be a difficult play to turn into a film because it is so stylized, so visual and a rather uncinematic topic. However, they noted that this made creating the film all the more challenging and exciting because they wouldn't yield to the temptation of merely translating the play onto the screen; their study of the play, itself, was great.

Forman was especially weary of this in that he has directed *Ragtime*, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, and *Hair* which were all plays originally. He explained one has to learn that one cannot merely "photograph pages of play."

Forman stated with delight that by translating *Amadeus* into a film, Peter Shaffer "... [gave] birth to the same child twice." Both Shaffer and Forman seem quite pleased with their work. Shaffer stated that "The

movie *Amadeus* has become much more a celebration of music, of Mozart's genius."

While creating their film, Shaffer and Forman realized that some big alterations would have to take place from play to film. One of the biggest changes was in the words and speeches themselves, and also a greater concentration on the story rather than on the philosophical digressions. For instance, in the play, Salieri has several monologues one of which he confesses his detestation of Mozart, his jealousy and his bitterness of only being mediocre when this obnoxious and sometimes dirty-minded youth was getting the musical praise he so desired. Because monologues are far more crucial in plays than in movies, Salieri's monologues about God, Mozart, and fate were replaced by "visual equivalents."

Shaffer stated that he took much

pain in making the language of the film more accessible to a bigger audience. He used less descriptive rhetoric and fewer foreign expressions.

Although Shaffer and Forman's skills should not be doubted, I, having previously seen this intriguing play, find myself rather saddened at the thought of *Amadeus* as a film. There is something less magical in a movie than in a play, especially in a story with such music, culture, and insight. Shaffer claims that "music becomes a character" in the film, which would be wonderful if totally successful. The play was so plentiful of philosophies and reaches-into-the-psyche that it seems rather impossible to cinemize it unless changing it a great deal. To me, the wonder and creativity of the play was in the beautiful and articulate speech, in the foreign expressions, in the monologues of Salieri where the au-

dience can just see his sanity slipping away, his humiliation augmenting as he entertains the thought of slowly poisoning his contemporary. Will the movie be able to include all of this on film? Let's hope so, otherwise, we may have lost something as unique and incredible as a performance in a play.

The translations of plays to films seems to be an infection. Other plays like *Night Mother*, *Mass Appeal*, and *A Chorus Line* are presently in the works.

The movie *Amadeus* promises to be successful, or so they say. But after having seen the play with all of its contorting facial expressions, its enchanting rhetoric, and its subtle dealing with the metaphysical, I am going to be hard to impress. This new film has a hard act to follow; its live brother.

Victoria Tilney is a Student Arts columnist.

"Atrocious" is Too Nice a Word to Describe "Until September"

by Steven Shalit
Student Correspondent

It is truly rare that a movie critic nearly walks out on a film. However, this almost happened during a recent showing of *Until September*, one of the worst movies I have ever seen. The film was so poorly directed, so horribly written, and so atrociously performed that no human with normal brain activity could possibly enjoy it.

Karen Allen, of *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, stars as Mo Alexander, a Midwesterner who is stranded in Paris with no possessions but her purse. She then looks up an old friend and, finding her on vacation, moves into her apartment. The next-door neighbor is a handsome, suave, married Frenchman (played adequately by Thierry Lhermitte), who takes her on as a mistress. Their romance constitutes the heart of the picture.

Noonday Concert

by Susan Melrose
Student Correspondent

James Parakilas, Assistant Professor of Music at Bates, performed two nineteenth century ballads for piano at the Noonday Concert Tuesday Sept. 25 he found at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. last year.

Fist Parakilas played Clara Wieck Schumann's Ballad, from *Sorrees Musicales*, Op. 6. Wieck was famous for being the wife of composer Richard Schumann but was a composer and performer in her own right. When Wieck was seventeen she

The acting in this movie is amazingly horrid. Allen displays such a total lack of skill in delivering her lines that it became second nature to wince before she spoke. There was no true emotion in her performance, and she continually seemed bored with the role. The supporting cast, including Lhermitte, was far better than she, although they certainly aren't about to win a few Academy Awards.

The writing enhanced the acting beautifully, much in the way that spoiling mayonnaise complements the flavor of diseased tunafish. A great example of the meaningful and original dialogue in the film appears in the following interchange: She—"How long have we known each other?" He—"About three weeks." She—"It seems like I've spent a lifetime with you." Such creative

talent is shown throughout the film.

Even the cinematography was lousy. After all, it is only through a conscious effort that as gorgeous a city as Paris can seem so miserable a place. The movie continually showed the city in a poor light. It is surprising that Paris would allow a film to portray it in such a manner.

Richard Marquand was the director who permitted this piece of cinematic rubbish to be released. His previous credits, including *The Empire Strikes Back*, shows he hadn't handled real actors in serious situations before, and his inexperience is clearly shown. His ability to direct the comedic portions of the movie, however, is evident. Maybe he and Allen should get away from serious drama and return to more frivolous work, so the public need never be subjected to trash like *Until September* again.

Realism Featured in Renoir Film

by S.P. Quigley
Student Correspondent

The Rules of the Game originally *La Regle du Jeu* 1939 French with English subtitles. Directed by Jean Renoir. Cast: Marcel Dalio, Nora Gregor, Mila Parely, Jean Renoir Sept. 28, 29, 30 in the Filene Room 7:30 p.m.

In *The Rules of the Game* Jean Renoir abandons conventional direction techniques and develops a new kind of realism. Renoir's film is an exploration of social mores which focuses on the relationships among guests and servants at an extravagant weekend party. For Renoir, realism is manifested through a philosophical investigation of roles and values rather than through an intricate plot and well-developed characterization.

Jean Renoir was the son of Auguste Renoir, the Impressionist painter. Through the emphasis which Jean Renoir places on the importance of the viewer's perspective, his work seems philosophically impressionistic. *The Rules of the Game* is a landmark film because it lacks the finitude of the canvas or the stage, a quality which most films replicate. Jean Renoir makes use of mise en scene, a directing technique featuring lateral depth of field, rather than close-up shots of individual characters. The expanse involved in mise en scene makes the interplay between

characters and ideas they represent more apparent than the nature of the individuals themselves. What is concealed under these circumstances is just as important as what is revealed. There is no defined plot in *The Rules of the Game*; instead, as we view the film we are participants: we travel through a gyre of roles and relationships which demand our interpretation.

One of the most interesting character relationships we discover in our journey is that of Renoir himself. Renoir influences this film both externally as well as internally: he is not only director, but actor as well. Renoir's character in *The Rules of the Game* is Octave, a man who describes himself as a failed musician. With this revelation Renoir acknowledges that he is engaged in autobiography: as a director Renoir himself had failed to become a commercial success. It seems that Octave's life hardships, though, have given him the wisdom and license to become somewhat of a social critic. For a while Octave plays the role of an intermediary between the upper class group and Jurieu, the maverick pilot who wishes to be accepted into their social circle. Neither Octave nor Renoir can remain removed from "The Rules of the Game" for long, however. In time each is forced to make personal value judgements.

Ballads Highlight Noonday Concert

wrote this short, melodic ballad. The piece was one of the first ballads ever written without words. Parakilas gave a flawless performance of the Wieck Tuesday and had performed it previously in Virginia.

The second piece, Hans von Bulow's Ballad, Op. 11, which Parakilas described as depicting "terror", was even a bit melodramatic. He is doing work on this piece that entails writing a modern version of it. The Bulow displayed Parakilas' expertise at the piano, as he played the difficult rhythms and passages to

perfection.

The Noonday Concert has been a Bates tradition for ten years. The half hour concerts are sponsored by the Music Department. Students, faculty members and visiting artists are welcome to display their talents on an informal basis.

This concert was the second in the series of Tuesday performances held at 12:30 pm in the Chapel throughout the semester. On Oct. 2 Mark Nordberg '85 will play the Bach Violin Sonata accompanied on harpsichord by instructor John Corrie.

Come to the MAJORS' FAIR

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Chase Lounge

Thursday, October 4th
FRESHMEN, SOPHOMORES, JUNIORS

Anati Speaks on the "Origins of Art"

by Elizabeth Smith
Arts Editor

"The production of art is a human need." Thus, began Dr. Emmanuel Anati, professor of PaleoEthnology from the University of Lecce, Italy, on the "Origins of Art." His lecture focused on prehistoric art or rock art (painting or engraving on rock going back 40,000 years) and the importance of its study and appreciation.

One important fallacy that Anati pointed out is the "egotistic interpretation (that) art developed in Europe." He placed a map on the wall which showed that rock art has been discovered all over the world: in Maine, in every state in the US and in over 140 countries in the world.

He said in his lecture that the "beginning of art has similar patterns throughout the world" and is a "world phenomenon." Not only are

the subjects of the art similar, but some of the symbols which are used are exactly the same. For example, he explained a circle with a dot in the center in some parts of the world meant the sun, in Africa meant the world and in Tanzania meant the heart, but was exactly the same symbol found repeated in all these different areas. Also "psychograms" (representations of feelings or sensations) though found in Spain, France or Africa once or twice showed a "universal pattern of expression."

Since rock art is the earliest documentation of our basic intellectual activities, Anati felt that the "importance of study of early art is in understanding ourselves." In rock art, "we rediscover something that is submerged or repressed inside ourselves...contact bringing it back to life."

However, he stressed that we

know very little about prehistoric art. He made the analogy between modern man looking at cave art and people from the moon looking at the art of our culture. He explained that people from the moon won't understand a religious painting of the Virgin Mary and the dove (holy spirit), all they will see is a woman and a dove, but will lack the context of the culture to understand its significance. Anati said it is "important to free ourselves from our preconditioned or preconceived ideas to understand something that is not like ourselves. This will 'bring us back to some collective memory.'"

Anati, himself, has devoted much of his life to such understanding; in Northern Italy his group has selected 148 areas in the world to study rock art and said the study of this art is "going to keep scholars busy for the next few generations."



Dr. Emmanuel Anati, speaking on the "Origins of Art." Photo by J.C. Gaudio.

Tsongas Criticizes Administration Stand on S. Africa

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Sen. Paul Tsongas assailed the Reagan's administration's South Africa policy Wednesday, warning that young blacks there will turn to violence and Marxism because "we are in bed" with that country's white supremacist leadership.

After hearing a defense of the administration's "constructive engagement" policies from Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, Tsongas said, "I'd be embarrassed to give this kind of testimony."

"For all intents and purposes, we are doing nothing of any consequence" to promote black majority rule in South Africa, said Tsongas, a lame-duck Massachusetts Democrat.

In his prepared testimony before a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on African affairs, Crocker said the administration's record on South Africa and the southern African region has been one of "substantial accomplishments."

The administration has shunned the "path of rhetoric and preaching" toward the South Africa because this policy has "failed in the past..." Crocker said. "It is no more likely to be successful now."

He said there is "clear evidence of progress toward a more favorable climate for change" in South Africa.

U.S. efforts to relax the "siege mentality" among South African whites enabled Prime Minister P.W.

Botha to give the country's "colored" and Asian population some political rights under a new constitution even though it meant substantial defections from his ruling party's core constituency, Crocker said.

At the same time, he said the administration has noted that the new constitution is "flawed" because the 73 per cent black population remains disenfranchised.

Crocker also said the administration has consistently opposed South African attempts to "denationalize" its blacks by declaring them citizens of the so-called homelands. As for President Reagan, Crocker said, he has termed "abhorrent" any system that ascribes or denies political or citizenship rights on the basis of race.

Tsongas, who is retiring from the Senate in January because of illness, was unimpressed.

The South African leadership "laughs up their sleeve" at American appeals for change, he said. "This is ridiculous... We're in bed with them," he said, pounding the table as Crocker looked on impassively.

"What's going to happen is that the young blacks in South Africa are going to resort to violence. And that violence will eventually be Marxist."

"And they're going to do it because they don't believe you or the president... They don't believe this administration is committed to change."

Tonight: "A Peasant of El Salvador"

by Susan Pope
Staff Reporter

Tonight at 8 pm Shaeffer theatre will feature a one-night-only performance of *A Peasant of El Salvador*. The play is both written and performed by Peter Gould and Stephen Stearns.

Gould and Stearns play a variety of characters, but central to the story is an old farm peasant played by Gould. The play attempts to present recent Salvadorean history through the eyes of the old peasant, "Jesus."

Jesus tries in vain to maintain the life he has always known in spite of the catastrophic change occurring in his country.

A Peasant of El Salvador began to take shape in the spring of 1981 when a Vermont church requested a special event for Palm Sunday to honor Archbishop Oscar Romero, who was slain on March 24, 1980 in San Salvador.

Since then, the play has grown and travelled across the country through 17 states and has appeared at the

Queen Elizabeth Hall in London.

Previously, Gould and Stearns have toured the Northeast as comic "partners in mime." But with *A Peasant of El Salvador* they have created what *New Age Magazine* calls "Riveting two-man drama... bare bones brilliant theatre."

A Peasant of El Salvador is presented by the Auburn Public Library and Lewiston Public Library (APL/LPL).

Auditioning for "The Rivals"

by Dana Burnell
Staff Reporter

Actor's Nightmare No. 1: I am, for some deep-seated and possibly masochistic reason, on stage reading unfamiliar words to a knowledgeable and highly critical audience. Bodily functions usually taken for granted have decided to take a night off, and my senses are keen to the point where I can hear myself sweat. I am auditioning for the fall theatre production of *The Rivals*.

Since walking into Shaeffer, it has borne in on me how truly exceptional I am at mediocrity. Everyone else is either scribbling down details of their years of experience, or else writing of how the director, Charles Howard, is getting a chance to find a new star. My experience is limited to the most mundane of high school shows.

Many of the women are dressed like Morgan Fairchild on Emmy Awards night, and a handful of men look like Jerry Garcia nursing a hangover. I feel dull in my grey and blue.

Charles Howard begins to talk about the play, and I am immediately reassured. His soft Texan accent and soothing words seemed to make the whole three hours feel more like an acting class than auditions. Of course, I still pictured myself getting up on stage, saying one word and being told kindly that perhaps I'd better consider taking up knitting, or basket weaving, or any craft which does not involve inflicting my squeaky voice and unattractive personality upon the public eye.

I was called to read. I run up the stairs in a manner I believe looks

confident, though actually I'm sure I looked like an aging animal with arthritis. I read. I was interrupted... but told to stay on stage and do it again. I did. It was over, and now all I wanted from life was a part in this play. I wanted to audition... again.

I would like to be able to say that it does not matter if I get a part; that the fact that I overcame my fear is enough of an accomplishment, and that I am proud of myself for it. But, success is the American way, and knowing that it is not how you play, but whether you win or lose that counts, the hell of auditions can only be repaid by getting the part. And even then it's not over. There is always one more audition... one more part you'd kill for.

House, Senate Deadlocked on Immigration Law

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The first revision of U.S. immigration law in 30 years is hanging by a thread with House and Senate negotiators deadlocked over the issue of job discrimination.

The conferees broke up Wednesday night after Sen. Alan K. Simpson, R-Wyo., the Senate sponsor of the bill, refused to accept House language barring job discrimination on the basis of national origin or alien status.

"This is a crying shame," said Rep. Hamilton Fish, R-N.Y., a member of the conference committee. "This is a minor issue compared with the major problems that we have dealt with."

The argument has frozen final action on the bill for days. It is the last item blocking agreement between the chambers on the complex legislation designed to stem the flow of illegal aliens and the first revamping of im-

migration law since 1952.

But few would say the bill was dead for the remainder of the session. Some members, joking that the bill is said to have more lives than a cat, said a compromise still might be worked out Monday.

This would still leave time, but just barely, for the House and Senate to take final votes on the measure before leaving town Oct. 4. The impasse was caused by language in the House bill proposed by Rep. Barney Frank, D-Mass., which prevents employers from discriminating against U.S. citizens, or non-citizens who are legal residents, on the basis of their national origin or status as aliens.

Simpson insists the provision, adopted by the House, gives aliens rights not enjoyed by U.S. citizens. He argues that an employer who hired an American rather than an equally qualified alien could be sued

on grounds of discriminating against a non-citizen.

"We have reached a standoff, a true sticking point," said Simpson. "We have come far afield from our intent of protecting U.S. citizens from discrimination... Now we want to give this protection to a person who is not a citizen of the U.S., but who doesn't even have the right to vote."

But Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., reminded Simpson that the House approved the language on a 404-9 vote because it did not want to leave the door open "to even the essence of discrimination."

Not to protect people legally entitled to live and work in the United States would violate the spirit of the bill's effort to grant legal status to millions who have lived and worked in the country for years, he said.

**Dance, Theater
and Music in
the
Student**

Bates Forum

Diversity and the Bohemian Way of Life

The other day I was sitting in the lovely lush green grass of the Quad having a pleasant afternoon conversation with a friend of mine. "The termites of prejudice have so honeycombed your mind it is about to collapse," my friend commented to me. We were having a chat about tolerance and diversity. He thought I lacked both for some reason.

"But look around you," I protested. "Diversity at this place is not an absolute myth. Anyone here is

perfectly capable of being diverse. All you have to do is wear long frizzy hair, long fuzzy sweaters, about twenty bandanas of various colors all over your body and major in theater."

"That just goes to show how intolerant and backward you really are," my friend concluded, extinguishing yet another of those vile clove cigarettes into the ground. "You really ought to appreciate those around us who are seeking a greater

metaphysical oneness with their environment. Perhaps you ought to join them. I think your tendencies toward academic overcompetitiveness have done things to your brain. You're

Bill Scott

becoming a cynical old man."

"I'm only twenty-one, for God's sake," I retorted, "and besides, what the heck is so progressive and diverse about a bunch of people who insist upon living in the sixties?

That's backward. The Hippie died off with Vietnam and Watergate. They serve no function in today's society, except perhaps to give small colleges the impression that they are artsie-fartsie and diverse."

"What's wrong with looking back to the hopeful idealism of that era," my friend insisted, "and what's wrong with trying to live some of that today? This place is chock-full of peer-paralyzed preppies whose only concern in life is acquiring the right mate, the right corporate investment portfolio and the right B.M.W. I think we need a little more diversity around here than that."

"What's wrong with pre-meds? They add diversity."

"I'm talking about people who are interested in things other than financially bettering themselves."

"Well I don't happen to believe that the average Bates Boho constitutes the embodiment of diversity," I responded. Besides, these people are a far cry from the tripping hippies of the sixties whom they try to emulate, not that I think the latter constitute diversity either. The typical bandana toting, rag clad Bates bohemian sporting an aura of mysticism and marijuana is not on a public decency campaign. Of course he or she will have a token four-year fling with liberalism and perhaps will even write a thesis on poverty in Lewiston. More than likely that would be his or her only exposure to such social ills, for at the end of four years our

diversified friend will take a job right next to mommy or daddy at I.B.M. or Exxon."

"Oh come on. You can't say they're all like that. Obviously some of them are legitimately concerned."

"No doubt quite a few are. However, I don't think these supposedly diverse people are any more or less concerned about world issues than the average peer-paralyzed preppie. They're all peer-paralyzed, perhaps in different directions, but I think it's ridiculous to assume that one particular group is somehow more diverse and intrinsically superior because they dress funny and smell bad," I quipped.

"Why don't you become a dartslicker for some headhunters?" my dear pal suggested. Can't you just live and let these poor bohos live in peace?"

"I have no objection to that at all," I answered. "They can even sit around being diverse all day for all I care. What I'm objecting to is the often-held misconception that these people are somehow better or more interesting or more diverse than the rest of us."

At that point my newly estranged boho friend bid me farewell and walked off, puffing on another clove cigarette, fouling the environment like a good future corporate executive. Recently I heard that he so despised my intolerance that he was thinking of having me burned at the stake. At last, a bit of diversity.

KID - YOU CAN'T LET HIM PUSH YOU AROUND



YOU GOTTA COME OUT FAST AND COME OUT SLUGGING



WHAT ROUND WAS THAT?



THE INTRODUCTIONS



WASSERMAN QUINN LATTIMER SYNDICATE

Editorial

We Need a New Student Center

In the last 11 years, Bates has been fortunate enough to experience vast improvements in the facilities available to its students and faculty. We have a new library, a new sports complex, and a new computer center. We have renovated dorms, a new physical plant and expanded language labs. And to add to his impressive list, we will soon have a new fine arts center. The progress Bates has made in developing new facilities and in financing these extensive projects certainly deserves high praise.

This road of steady improvement is not quite over, however. Bates has met the need of its students and faculty in the past; it is now time to do so once again, by creating a new student center.

The reasons for designing such a facility are clear. Firstly, there are significant space problems in existing buildings. A new student union would help alleviate the burdens put on the overcrowded Chase Hall, by offering additional space for everything from campus-wide parties to club meetings. It would allow Bates the opportunity to host additional, larger scale conference, such as last year's Nuclear Colloquium, and next month's Hirasawa Symposium. Outside groups could also make better use of Bates' facilities, thereby improving relations with the community and the state. Additional space means additional programs, which will benefit all.

Secondly, a new student center would provide additional diversity to the social opportunities at the college, at a time when such opportunities are on the decline. Upperclassmen remember Fiske Lounge which provided alternatives to the Chase Hall functions. Today there are few alternatives. The college took away Fiske Lounge for justifiable reasons, but it also has a responsibility to replace it.

A student center, however, means more than just

a place for parties. It could be a place where the ideals of Sugarloaf, for example, could be put into day-to-day practice. Students and faculty members could meet in an informal, neutral setting. The administration could become more visible and aware of student needs and opinions. Such daily communication would certainly make Bates a better place.

The question then, becomes not "if," but "where." The college probably cannot afford to build a wholly new facility. That means using and renovating existing buildings. The Campus Avenue Gym was a possibility until Bates was chosen to house the personal papers of former Senator and Secretary of State Edward Muskie, '36. The Grey Fieldhouse has also been mentioned, but is an impractical suggestion because of the winter needs of the athletic department. The college also owns many houses around campus, but most are too small for such a facility.

What then? Once the Olin Fine Arts Center is completed, there will be little need for the present art center on Russell Street. Why not renovate it to provide Bates with a major facility it needs?

Students are apt to question this suggestion, feeling that the art building is too removed from the center of campus to serve as a student center. Once the Olin Fine Arts Center is in use however, the center of campus will shift away from Chase Hall and the Quad. Bates College will no longer end at the west door of Adams. Instead, much of the college's activity will take place around the new facility; putting a student center in the arts building would be a logical response to this shift.

We need a new student union. Renovation of the arts building for this purpose will provide Bates with a feasible plan for fulfilling this urgent need.

—Derek Anderson

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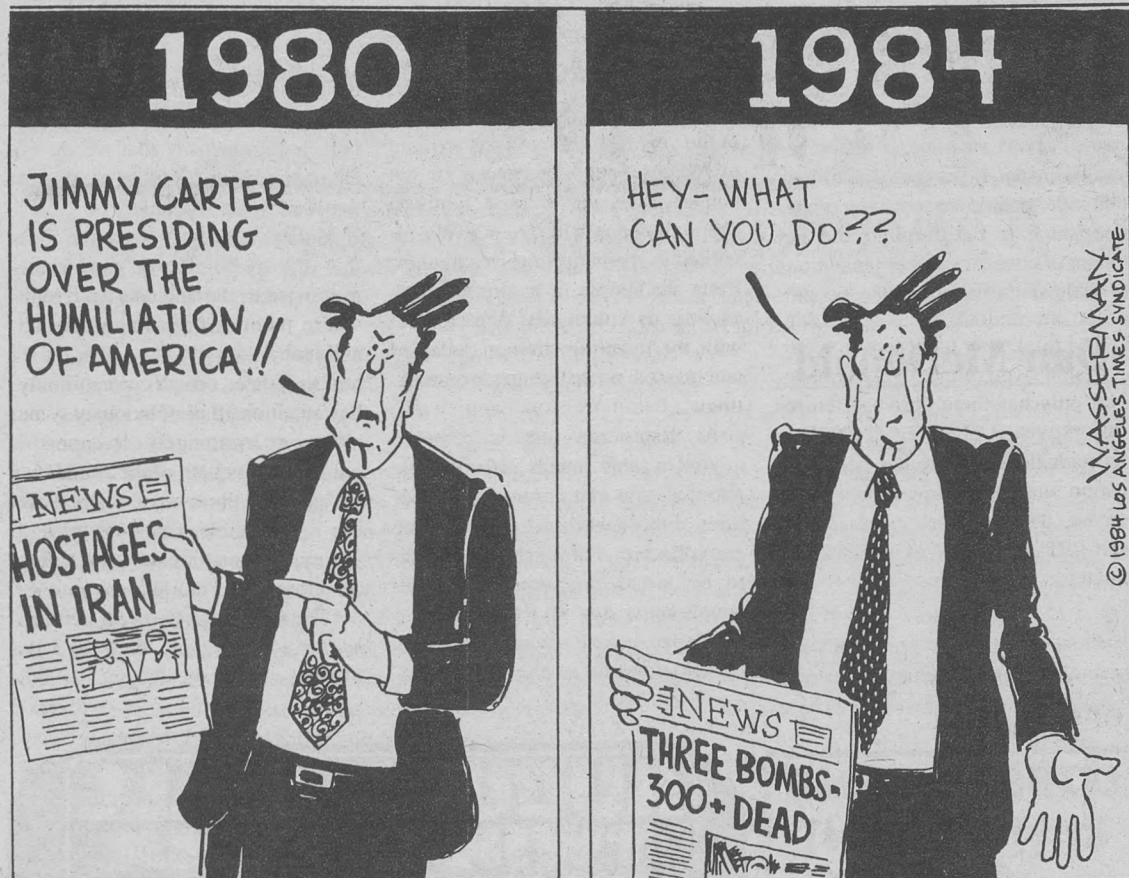
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All letters to the editor are welcome. Letters must be signed, and should be typed, double spaced. Please be concise and to the point in your letters.



AI Legislation Geared to Ceasing International Torture Must Be Passed

Amnesty International testified before Congress this past May and June. The subject was torture and US policy towards torture in other countries. Amnesty presented evidence that torture is being practiced regularly in ninety eight countries in the world. That is approximately one in every three nations on Earth make torture a part of its every day policy.

Amnesty went before Congress to ask the United States to help stop this crime. Amnesty recognized that, although United States law prohibits aiding governments which practice torture, that it is all too often ignored or sidestepped. Economic and military aid often find their way to torturing countries in the name of national security. Implements of torture and sometimes even training in torture are provided to "friendly" third world governments which brutalize and terrorize their own people.

El Salvador, Guatemala, South Africa, Korea, Chile, Honduras, and Taiwan are among the most frequently cited torturers, yet all receive US support in one form or another. Although the United States rightfully speaks out against the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Iran, and Eastern European governments for practicing torture, the U.S. must also speak out against our "allies" for doing the same.

John McAllister

It is hypocritical to overlook the abuses of basic human rights in a nation, simply because that country's government is "anti-communist," or facing "national security" problems. El Salvador, for example, is one of this hemisphere's most infamous practitioners of the trade. In its book, *Torture in the Eighties*, Amnesty International reports that it "has received regular, often daily, reports identifying El Salvador's regular security and military units as responsible for the torture, 'disappearance,' and killing of non-combatant civilians from all sectors of Salvadorian society." The majority of these victims are not armed, communist guerrillas, but people associated with peasant, labor, or religious groups, human rights and relief organizations and political parties.

They are tortured for their beliefs, or for the horrendous crime of living in an area believed to be sympathetic

to guerrilla causes. They are generally not tortured to gain information, as their captors know that they have none, and their bodies are left by the side of the road. They are tortured to set an example, to terrorize the population, and to warn others not to oppose the government. Despite this, the United States touts this government as a fledgling democracy which needs more money, more weapons, and more training in order to battle off "foreign subversion."

The fact is that a government which tortures and brutalizes its people cannot be a democracy. The El Salvadoran government carries out their bloody deeds in the name of "anti-communism." In the eyes of the Administration, this makes them eligible for all of the money that they want. Every six months the US State Department certifies that El Salvador is making progress in

human rights as the torture and massacres continue. How can the United States condemn torture in one country, while the President condones it, and even encourages it in another? How can we, a country founded on human rights and freedom deny those same rights to people in another country in the name of national security?

There is no justifiable answer to that question. Torture must be universally condemned. There is no excuse for torture. The United States must take tangible steps in its foreign policy and by passing Amnesty International's proposed legislation. This legislation would make aiding countries such as El Salvador illegal until they abolish the practices and institutions of torture.

John McAllister is a columnist for the Student.

The 1960's: Bates and the Real World

Unexcited by last week's headlines in the *Bates Student*, I decided to turn back the pages of The Student to the fabulous sixties.

In 1963 the big story in the student was "The National Security Agency is a totally unique organization". Unique...most definitely, presently they are trying to get their main building placed under an electronic shield that would protect it from electronic spying.

JYA was very different then. The paper devoted a full page to the boat crossing that most of the JYA students took to Europe (Boy did they have fun...).

Meanwhile in the real world...on August 7 the gulf of Tonkin resolution was passed and on July 2 a law was passed integrating public accommodations. (Integration why should Bates care?)

In 1965 there was an editorial on student involvement (sound familiar?) and Alistair Cook was to speak in the Chapel. The freshman class was the largest ever with 280 and fries at Howdy's had gone up from 12¢ to 15¢...

In the real world Riots in Los Angeles had resulted in the looting and burning of a 500 block area.

In 1966 in late September the big issue was Hazing. The paper quotes

a certain Mr. Carl Straub as saying "as long as the student doesn't take it seriously. (it is O.K.) The Greeks did it, why shouldn't we?" (I definitely agree).

In the real world there were 300,000 U.S. troops in Viet Nam and 145 were dying a week. In Granada, Mississippi 200 whites beat with pipes, chains, and ax handles 30 black students and parents integrating the school.

James Gleason

Do YOU think we are out of touch? In 1969 the year before the big issue had been parietal hours. The students won their fight and as a result were allowed to visit members of the opposite sex in their room during certain evening hours. Finally in this year the students at Bates had heard of the War and decided to observe the October 15 moratorium on classes and work. It was also the year of the first Sugarloaf...perhaps inspired by another little gathering that took place on August 16 in a little town in New York called Woodstock. (stranger things have happened). I wonder was anyone from Bates there?

How relevant do you feel today?

James Gleason is a Student columnist.

Is It Really American to Buy American?

No matter what you're shopping for these days, it seems, much if not most of what is available comes from abroad. Products made in the United States are all too often more expensive, less desirable, or both. Japan is especially noted for its massive exports to the US. Cars, electronics, toys, cameras, even wristwatches have become markets, once known as US specialties, which are now dominated by overseas producers.

Outmoded, overpriced, low-quality native industries are in upheaval, causing displacement and hardship for millions of US citizens. Our balance of trade, once a glowing example to the world, has become a worrisome disgrace. As the twentieth century draws near its end, our country faces grave economic possibilities.

The popular thing these days is to blame overseas producers, especially the Japanese, for our own economic problems. The line of thinking is something like: if foreign competitors did not sell so many products, our economy would be better off. Politicians and big union bosses propose expanding quotas to limit importation of certain products. Some even advocate a "domestic content" law by which the government would decree that a certain percentage of the parts of, for instance, an automobile must be made in this country. "Buy American" is a slogan almost everyone is familiar with.

This sort of thinking brings questions to my mind. What about free enterprise? What happened to the open competitive marketplace where the consumer, not the government, determines what goods are bought and sold? Isn't this the America that became the driving economic force of the world through its wide-open international trade? These questions seem to bring a "Buy American" mentality into question. This in turn leads to another question: Why are protectionist measures being pushed so vigorously, and why are so many Americans listening?

The writing is on the wall for the giant labor unions. The extravagant wages they have extorted from US companies are taking a devastating toll on our ability to compete in the international, even in our own, marketplaces. The workers, in whose name these gains were made, pay so much to support their bloated bosses that the more the companies are squeezed, the less the workers have.

The bosses don't want to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, so they propose to deceive the workers and mollify the companies by blaming the Japanese for problems they have in large part themselves caused and to back protectionist schemes which would allow companies to produce slipshod products and still make profits vast enough to pay off the union leeches and give a big enough sop to the workers to narcotize them into a deluded stupor.

Needless to say, the giant corporations would rather have a government sugar-daddy to ensure them profit and prevent competition than have to honestly vie with competitors and earn their money. Steel and automobile producers love the idea of

quotas on imports and "domestic content" legislation, because if these are enacted, products of abysmal quality can be foisted onto the duped American consumer at incredibly high prices—after all, if there is no competition, they can literally charge whatever they want.

Damage from the short-sighted greed fostered by protectionism can be readily observed by looking at our steel industry. Government interference in the free marketplace has resulted in a stagnant, outmoded, outdated industry in which the executives and the big union bosses grow fat as production falls and workers suffer. Despite the clear connection between protectionism and economic disaster, workers still allow themselves to be hoodwinked into supporting the equivalent of their economic death-warrants. Why?

Mark Elwell

When there is a problem facing the average American, he likes to see things in a context of Good Guys vs Bad Guys, Us against Them. A large part of the appeal of Ronald Reagan is his habit of seeing issues, both domestic and international, in these terms. Union members have long been used to seeing their relations with their employers in this fashion, and power-hungry and corrupt union bosses have grown fat and influential by using this outlook to their advantage. Conspiratorial enemies since colonial times have been a favorite scapegoat for Americans to explain difficulties they may be facing. Today, the union boss and the high-powered executive combine forced to sell the American people a bill of goods, claiming that the Japanese and other foreigners, whom we have had to fight before, by God, and have beaten, are out to get us, out to take unfair advantage of Americans, and that we had better look out and take care of our own—before it's too late. Americans are so used to falling for that kind of propaganda and bombast that it is little wonder they have not bothered to look at the facts concerning the horrible self-destructiveness of protectionism. By cloaking their controlled economy schemes in the Stars and Stripes, these Orwellian practitioners of Doublethink tell us that we must destroy free enterprise to save America.

In the harsh reality of the world, each person seeks to further what he perceives to be in his own interest. For the greedy and unscrupulous, this means using and taking advantage of others. Such people convince others to grant them wealth, influence, and office by painting themselves as the friends, mentors, and protectors of the people they plan to use and abuse. The ideas of "America First" and protectionism are not only the schemes of those merely concerned with personal gain in the short term, but are a return to the days of racism and isolation which we have struggled so hard to put behind us. International cooperation and friendship in an open marketplace is not only the wisest economic policy—it is just and right. In other words, it is the American thing to do.

Mark Elwell is a Student Columnist.

Hunger Related Deaths Declining, but the Level is Still Intolerable

There is reason to celebrate in 1984, not despite one of the most pressing problems facing our world, but because of it; world hunger is on the decline! Since 1977 when a new organization, The Hunger Project, began to monitor the number of individuals dying from malnutrition, statistics show that hunger has been reduced. In 1977 there were an estimated 15-20 million deaths per year due to malnutrition. This amounted to 41,000 people a day, 28 a minute—21 of whom were children under the age of 5.

Guest Column

These were not pleasant figures to collect but were necessary to identify the extent to which humanity was effected. Today the Hunger Project reports enthusiastically that hunger-related deaths have dropped by a minimum of two million per year, down to an estimated 13-18 million people. Translated, 6000 less people die per day (35,000), 4 less per minute (24/minute, 18 of whom are children).

The release of these figures is in-

deed encouraging, but the level of hunger that it represents is still intolerable. Domestically, hunger-related deaths are not of the proportion that less developed regions have to face, but that does not eradicate the issue. Malnutrition and hunger are common scenes within our "nation of abundance". The inner sections of any of our cities are witness to people in need of basic sustenance.

A recent letter from a friend in New York working at a local food pantry describes how the demand for their services far exceeds the supply. Requiring referral from a social or religious organization who have documented their need, the flow of the "needy" has not been reduced, in fact it has heightened the awareness of the extent to which hunger persists. And even Lewiston, a quiet mill town with an abundance of farming lying in the surrounding area, suffers from this common disease. People are hungry right at our doorstep.

One of the most important conclusions to be made from the good news

of a declining hunger-related death rate is that when people are concerned about an issue, a difference can be made. It was not due to luck that more people are receiving proper nourishment, but through the activism of countries and organizations to address the needs of the people.

Dan McDonald

Not only has there been the temporary provision of emergency food to individuals, but there has been education and capital investment to increase the resources necessary for self-sufficiency, all of which takes money.

Money is the common denominator for the achievement of a hungerless world and each of us here

on campus has the opportunity to participate in this fight. Over the course of the year two or three fasts are held to increase the awareness of the hunger issue and to raise funds to support groups who are actively involved in the anti-hunger campaign. Fasts are simple in nature whereby each of us voluntarily skips a meal with the resulting savings collected and passed on to hunger organizations.

At Bates the fast is centered around a table that is set up at the doors as you exit commons. Signatures of those who wish to participate are collected. For a scheduled meal to be fasted, a minimum of 250 people must sign up for the college to realize actual savings and pass those savings on as a donation. Students

may sign up to fast any one meal or combination of meals. The only requirement is that we do not eat in commons for those meals; just don't show up—simple!

Money collected from the fasts this year are going to be used locally in Lewiston, domestically in regions where relief is desperately needed, and internationally to combat the 24 hunger-related deaths per minute. Participation in the fasts is easy but moreover meaningful. It expresses our awareness both of the abundance we have and the need of others. Fasting is a tangible way of helping to achieve a hungerless world. Help celebrate—join the fast!

(The next Bates Fast will be Wednesday and Thursday, October 3 and 4).

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Reaction to "Today Show" Segment

Continued from Page 1

dents who were interviewed.

"One thing that struck me was how articulate and intelligent the students looked. They represented the school well and came across very well," she said.

Corrie added that she was pleased to see students talking about the value of the 1960's, especially since programs she had recently viewed involving students had tended to de-emphasize the importance of the era. The student's favorable comments concerning the '60's, she said, made them seem "perceptive" and "balanced in their outlook."

Corrie said she was bothered by a comment of Birnbach's which implied that an Art History degree was not worth the \$13,000 tuition fee.

"You don't become a lawyer with a BA in government," she said. "Art History is a field with tremendous amount of promise, if people work hard."

"I'm not starving, my friends aren't starving," she added.

Like Corrie, Dean of the College James W. Carignan said he thought the students interviewed were "thoughtful, articulate and convincing."

"It seems to me," he continued, "that Lisa Birnbach's book [Guide to Colleges] focuses on only the very superficial and silly criterion of ranking colleges. What came across in the interview, though, were serious discussions on the nature and relevance of the liberal arts, not the preppy kinds of issues."

President of the College T. Hedley Reynolds, referred to Birnbach's guide as a "flip handbook."

"I think she [Birnbach] was trying to be flip in the interview," he said, "but our students turned it around."

Reynolds commented that Birnbach was not very factual in implying that liberal arts colleges are in trouble. He noted that in reality there has been a steadily increasing enrollment at many small liberal arts colleges.

"Lisa Birnbach is wrong. Liberal arts colleges are not in trouble. Statistics don't bear that," he added.

Colleen Quint, '85, was among the students Birnbach interviewed during the segment. Quint said she thought the segment turned out fairly well, especially when compared to the previous morning's program on Indiana University.

"The approach shown for us was more serious," she said, "Lisa

seemed to take us more seriously. There was no substance in the Indiana show, whereas the Bates thing was very substantial."

Quint added that she wished the segment had focused more on the "positive aspects of liberal arts."

"She talked a lot about feeling disadvantaged coming from our liberal arts school. We expressed very strongly that in a lot of ways, it's an advantage. We have the ability to think for ourselves and to think on our feet, and the ability to be versatile. In any job situation those are

incredibly important. They didn't stress those aspects of the interview."

The one to two minute interview that appeared on the Today Show, she informed, was extracted from an hour and a half interview which took place on the previous Saturday morning.

Quint said she and the other students interviewed were chosen by a gradual filtering out process, which started out with about thirty students and after four cuts, eventually ended with five.

Seeing herself on national televis-

ion she described as "wierd," but added that since the program she has been receiving mysterious messages about a movie deal with Ingmar Bergman, and a friend has been begging to be her agent.

Quint concluded that, on the whole, she thought the Today Show spotlight accomplished two things:

"First, it got the name of Bates out on national television and to a lot of people who just simply hadn't heard of Bates. Second, it helped the liberal arts. The students interviewed came across well, and I think that spoke well for liberal arts."

Hirasawa Symposium

Continued from Page 1

with Hirasawa himself, for he wanted to increase knowledge and understanding of Asian and Japanese studies at Bates. At first, the symposium was part of a larger endowment which awards scholarships in America, and professorships in Japanese and Asian studies in Japan. Funds for the endowment were raised by committees both in Japan and the United States. Senator Edmond Muskie, who also graduated from Bates in 1936, and who was Secretary of State in the Carter Administration,

was a lifelong friend of Hirasawa and has served on the American committee.

The actual funding for the Hirasawa Symposium was made possible in large part by the efforts of Mrs. Hirasawa and by a grant from the Hōsō-Bunka Foundation, Inc., of Tokyo. Since the Hōsō-Bunka Foundation was set up with the funds from a sale of NHK land in downtown Tokyo, there is a stipulation that, in order for the symposium to receive funding, Bates must televise the event. So, the symposium will be filmed, and a one-hour documentary will be produced for airing at a later date on WCBB.

The panel discussions will feature distinguished academicians, business leaders and diplomats from both the United States and Japan. Masao Kunihiro will chair the first panel discussion, which will focus on "What Japan Has to Offer." The rest of the panel will consist of Donald Black, the Director of External and Corporate Programs for IBM; Minister Yasushi Murazumi, from the Washington Japanese Embassy; and Taku Shingai, from Prime Computer. Topics to be discussed include Japanese achievements in: developing export markets, technological innovation, management, industrial policy, financing, labor relations and human resource development.

The second panel, which will be chaired by Russell Fifield of the Association for Asian Studies, will include Eleanor Hadley, of the University of Washington, Solomon Levine of the University of Wisconsin, and Tadatashi Akiba, from Tufts University. This panel will concentrate on whether the Japanese system provides models which the American economy could use.

The format of these panel discussions will include a 10-15 minute presentation by each panelist, followed by a 2-3 minutes discussion among the panelists after each presentation. Questions from the audience will be answered at the end of each session.

The Saturday summary discussion will be headed by Tom Levenson, of *Discover* magazine, and Yoshiki Hidaka, from the NHK bureau in Washington D.C., both of whom will give lengthy overviews of the main points brought up in Friday's panel discussions. The panel will include all of the participants in Friday's panels, who will each contribute brief statements.

Among those in attendance, but not necessarily participating in the symposium, will be Richard Finn, of the U.S.-Japan Project at Harvard University, and from the American Hirasawa Fundraising Committee will be Dwight Harvie, Richard A. Melville, and W. Joseph Norton. Former Senator Muskie, also a member, will not be able to attend.

Mrs. Asako Hirasawa will also attend, and a special dinner will be held in honor of both her husband and her own efforts in making this symposium possible.

In conjunction with the Hirasawa Symposium, there will be a special exhibition of Japanese prints in the Treat Gallery, adjacent to the Schaeffer Theater. The exhibit will include 35 traditional and contemporary Japanese prints from private Maine collections. It will run from October 9 to November 4, during gallery hours of 1:00-4:00 pm Tuesday through Sunday. There will be a special open house on Friday, October 12 from 11:00 am to 4:00 pm to coincide with the symposium.

Whitaker Awarded \$108,908

Continued from Page 1

transplants, improvement of vaccines, and perhaps new cancer therapies," stated Whitaker, who added that many researchers nationwide are racing to solve the mystery of lymphocytes.

MWhitaker has been assisted in his efforts by two senior thesis students and six independent study students. Through the NSF grant, he

has been able to continue his work during the summer with the assistance of a technician and two undergraduate research students, including Auburn resident Lise Lapointe, who is a senior.

Student assistance in a research project of his magnitude, Whitaker pointed out, "will have broad impact on the quality and breadth of science education at Bates, and will better

prepare them for pursuing a career in science."

Whitaker holds a B.S. degree from Bates and a Ph.D. from Yale University. His fields of specialization are immunology and infectious disease epidemiology.

At Bates since 1982, Whitaker previously was on the faculty in the pathology department at Harvard University Medical School.

The JYA Experience

Continued from Page 3

icans and vice-versa. As a student, I learned a way of approaching the Russian language that I could never get from a good American school."

Learning about the culture and the people were among the most enjoyable aspects of studying abroad for most students.

Bullock described the richness of Spanish culture. "You can feel their love for their culture. The sense of history and incredible pride is just so warming. It was nice to experience it with them."

Returning Home

Most students expressed a desire to eventually return to the country in which they studied. Nevertheless, students did miss some elements of American life.

"I found I really enjoyed conversations with Americans. I talked at a different level in Taiwan because of the language barriers and the things they are interested in. They are not concerned with politics and they don't criticize the government."

Students also missed the atmosphere of an American campus.

Walsh explained that the Moscow campus lacked both the "quietness and the social life of Bates."

Tamkin missed family and friends but knew she would return home. She claimed the only major drawback was academic because she was unable to double-major.

Students complained of the lack of organization at the JYA office. "It hasn't been organized. You're guaranteed credits and then you get back and don't get them," stated Tamkin.

Walsh agreed claiming, "After going through all the applications for JYA and the university, there should be no problem whatsoever. It shouldn't be such an issue as it has been."

The directors of the Bates JYA office claim there have been no major problems. Burke emphasized the necessity to talk to department heads about obtaining credit for foreign courses. "There should be no problem if someone is careful enough to keep the link," between the foreign university and Bates.

The JYA office is also organizing programs to help returning JYA stu-

dents readjust to Bates. For the first time Bates' international students were invited to the returning JYA student's reception.

Tamkin described her transition back to Bates, "It is odd not knowing three-fourths of the school. I knew more upperclassmen than I did freshmen as a sophomore."

Yet, she emphasized that returning has been "easy and fun. If there is anything I learned it's that you have to take advantage of Bates and what it has to offer."

Tamkin suggested to students considering JYA to "definitely talk to people who have gone JYA. You have to go on a good program it is fundamental. . . it must be well organized if you go to a foreign country."

Walsh advised avoiding expectations. "Go with a very open mind. Read up on the culture, but there are things you can't predict until you get there."

All students stressed the uniqueness of the opportunities to go abroad during college. May suggested, "Go for it. You have to have enough self-confidence and an adventurous spirit."

Mondale Wins in Mock Election

Continued from Page 1

Jeffrey McCulloh, president of the Bates College Republicans said the Mock Election turned out the way he had expected, with the exception of the outcome of the Mitchell-Cohen race.

"I'm surprised about Cohen. He's very much a moderate Republican." He said, adding his idea that most people at Bates probably did not know much about the Senator.

McCulloh concluded that Bates

was in no way representative of American society, but rather a "microcosm of New England middle class society."

"Besides," he added, "we're young. We're allowed to be idealistic."

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Woodcock, Hiss Discuss Recruiting Policies

by Andrew Day
Student Correspondent

The recruitment of incoming students is presently a particularly relevant topic at Bates due to the recent overcrowding problems the college has experienced as well as the wake of discussions of altering minority recruiting methods from the Sugarloaf Conference. It was this issue of recruiting that was discussed at last Wednesday's Faculty Luncheon Seminar.

The two speakers, William Hiss, Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid, and Elizabeth Woodcock, Associate Dean of Admissions, centered their talk primarily on the present recruitment policies used in selecting the class of 1989 and how recruiting procedures have been changed in the past few years.

The two explained that inquiries by prospective students to the college come in a number of different forms and are coded in the Admissions Office as (1) student visited campus, (2) student participated in off-campus fair or was at a school Bates visited, (3) student is a faculty referral participated in Minority Student Weekend or the Maine Day programs and (4) student participated in an alumni interview.

There is an especially strong effort to lure more students to the campus for a tour and interview. This is, according to Woodcock, because the students will then have a true sense for the Bates atmosphere and will be more comfortable in the environment when they enroll. Furthermore, the Admissions Office has indicated in the past that they believe that once

a student visits the campus, there is a much greater chance that the student will apply or enroll at Bates.

Woodcock noted that if prospective students have the opportunity to visit the campus and meet the students, she is confident that a good impression will be made.

Bates participation in off-campus fairs and visiting high schools has dramatically increased in the past 15

years. This has allowed Bates to reach more geographically distant students who normally wouldn't consider the college. The Student Search program, a system where Bates sends application information to students with exceptionally high college board scores, is a similarly important method of attracting students from remote areas as well as minority students.

An additional method that Bates

utilizes in attracting students is an "image show" which gives the viewer a flavor of what the college has to offer without a visit to the campus. This film show is now on file in 400 high schools and 150 schools abroad.

Woodcock noted that when it comes to fairly representing the college there is no "perfect solution" and nothing can take the place of a campus visit.

College Costs Increase Only 6%

Editor's note: The following article was provided by the College Press Service (CPS), a wire service for college newspapers.

New York, NY (CPS) The total cost of attending college this school year will increase only six percent over last year, a new report by the College Board concludes.

Over the last few years, says College Board President George Hanford, college costs have increased 10-11 percent a year as colleges boosted tuition to keep pace with high interest rates and inflation.

The comparatively small increase in this year's college costs marks what many experts hope is an end to the double digit cost increases of the last several years.

At public schools, moreover, the increase amounts to only a five percent rise over last year, making the total cost \$4,881 for four-year resident students, and \$3,998 for students at two-year schools.

Private school students aren't faring quite as well. Costs of attending private colleges are up seven percent over last year, for a total cost of \$9,022 at four-year schools and \$7,064 at two-year institutions, the study of over 3,000 schools nationwide reveals.

Total college costs in the survey include tuition and fees, books and

supplies, room and board, personal expenses, and transportation.

While total costs will rise only six percent this year, however, the study also shows that tuition and fees will increase eight-to-nine percent at both public and private schools.

Students at four-year public schools, for example, will pay average tuition and fees of \$1,126, while their counterparts at private colleges will pay an average of \$5,016.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be the most expensive to attend this year, the survey shows, where total costs will average \$16,130.

Bennington College in Vermont comes in second for a total cost of \$16,040, followed by Harvard at \$15,750, Princeton at \$15,625, and Barnard at \$15,558.

Yale, Brandeis, Tufts, Brown, and Sarah Lawrence College, in that order round out the list of the ten most expensive schools to attend.

But the College Board figures may be a bit deceiving, points out Meredith Ludwig with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), which is conducting a similar survey for release later this fall.

"Many schools are still involved

in the legislative process (for state funding) and tuition and fees haven't been set yet," she points out.

"We expect (this year's cost increase) to be a little less than last year's," she speculates, probably around "six-to-eight percent" when all the figures are in.

The cost increases of the last few years came because colleges had put off things like building maintenance and salary increases during the seventies in an effort to hold down tuition and fees, says Kathleen Brouder, associate director of College Board's Scholarship Services.

This year's curtailment of cost increases, she adds may mean colleges have finally caught up with such deferred expenses.

Now that inflation has subsided and interest rates are down, agrees AASCU's Ludwig, college costs could level off for a few years.

But Ludwig and College Board officials are quick to note they really aren't sure why costs increased so little this year.

"Everybody's been saying it's because colleges have finally caught up with expenses and because the economy is better," she says. "But we're really just using that reason because there aren't any other explanations."

Gromyko Voices Skepticism Over Reagan

UNITED NATIONS (AP) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko Thursday voiced skepticism about President Reagan's proposals for improved U.S.-Soviet relations, saying Moscow believes in "concrete deeds rather than verbal assurances."

Gromyko will meet with Reagan on Friday at the White House in the president's first meeting with a top Kremlin leader since taking office.

Reagan, in a speech to the U.N. General Assembly on Monday, outlined proposals for improving U.S.-Soviet relations that included regular Cabinet-level meetings between the two superpowers and a comprehensive "road map" approach to arms control talks over the next two decades.

Reagan's speech was notably conciliatory in tone, in contrast to his past harsh denunciations of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire."

Gromyko's address to the same body Thursday was seen in part as a response to the president, and the foreign minister made clear that Moscow is not convinced there has been much of a change in the Reagan administration's feelings.

"No attempt to substitute modifications in form for the substance of a policy and for the need to move away from militarism toward a pol-

icy of peace can be meaningful," he said. "This is just like a vessel with nothing inside."

He added:

"The Soviet Union believes that it is precisely concrete deeds rather than verbal assurances that can lead to normalizing the situation in our relations with the United States."

Secretary of State George Shultz was in the audience for Gromyko's address. The two met for three hours Wednesday in what a senior administration official called a "good start" at efforts to improve U.S.-Soviet relations.

Later Thursday, Gromyko was meeting here with Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential nominee.

In his speech, Gromyko declared that the Soviet Union is ready to negotiate arms control agreements with the United States, but insisted once again that the administration will have to withdraw the missiles it installed in Europe last year. Moscow cited that action in breaking off talks then underway in Geneva.

The foreign minister did not shut the door to improved ties.

"The USSR will not be found wanting," he said. "Every American, every American family should know that the Soviet Union wants peace and only peace with the United States."

"Today, as ever before, our country stands for maintaining normal relations with the United States." But he also contended anew that the administration has upset Moscow's peaceful desires.

Gromyko blamed the United States and its NATO allies for "pushing mankind toward a nuclear abyss" by, he said, pursuing a nuclear arms race in the face of Soviet proposals to curb nuclear weapons.

The foreign minister reiterated the Soviet position in favor of a freeze on nuclear arsenals and said it is "futile and hopeless" for either superpower "to expect to get ahead and gain military superiority."

Publicly, Moscow has been skeptical and even insulting, accusing Reagan of using his speech as "camouflage" to hide his real aggressive intentions.

But U.S. officials said the Soviets are privately signaling they may be interested.



Physical Changes

Continued from Page 4

years because "everyone, not just at Bates, starts thinking about what they want to do a lot earlier than we did."

1964 Graduate Mary Shore, from Colby College compared her Alma Mater to Bates. The students still ate separately—men in the John Bertram dorm, and women in Rand Hall. Women had to wear skirts at Bates, whereas jeans were common apparel at Colby. Also Bates, unlike Colby or Bowdoin, at that time was an al-

coholically dry campus. During the 1960's, when much of America was in chaos and Colby and Bowdoin students were protesting war, Bates students were studying and secluding themselves from the uproar, she said.

One thing that has not changed, Shore pointed out, is that Bates has always tried to involve the Lewiston/Auburn communities in its life. Said the resident of Auburn, "this community is a very nice place to live because of Bates."

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